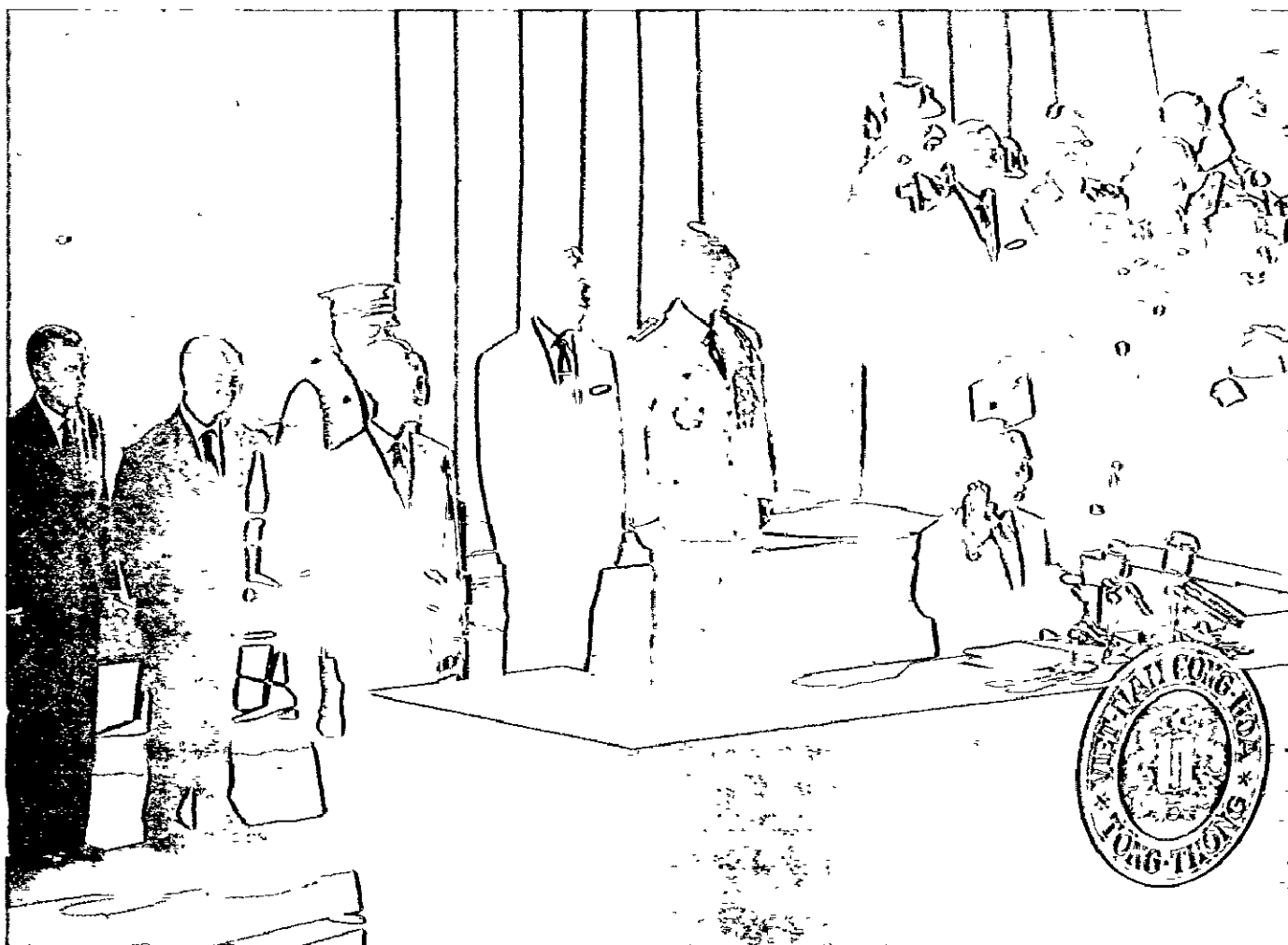


Public  
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USAID - Vietnam



January 1, 1968

No. 42

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Your opinions and contributions are welcome.

To receive the Bulletin, write to the Editor, USAID, ADPA, APO San Francisco 96243, or telephone 93083 to 93090, extensions 5546 or 5547.

COVER PICTURE: Nguyen van Thieu takes oath of office as President of South Vietnam. To the President's right are Nguyen ba Luong, Dean of the Lower House; Dinh xuan Quang, Chairman of the Senate; Nguyen cao Ky, Vice President; Vu tien Tuan, President of the Supreme Court; Vo van Truyen, Dean of the Senate; Lt.Gen. Cao van Vien, Chief of the Joint General Staff.

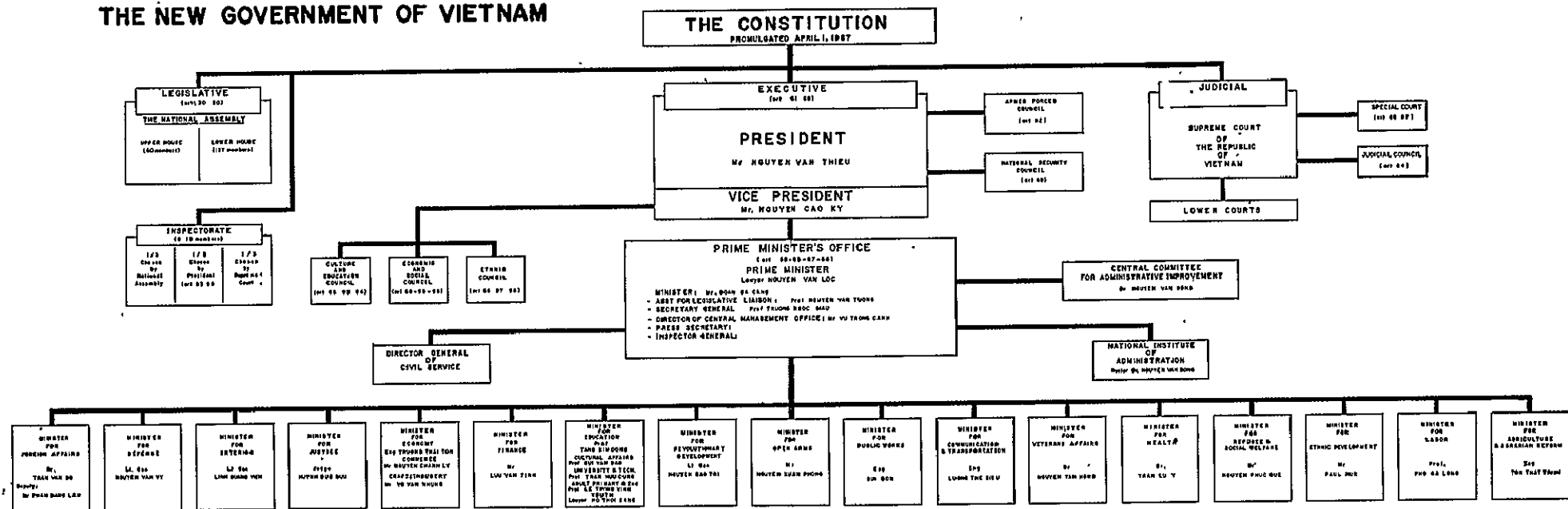
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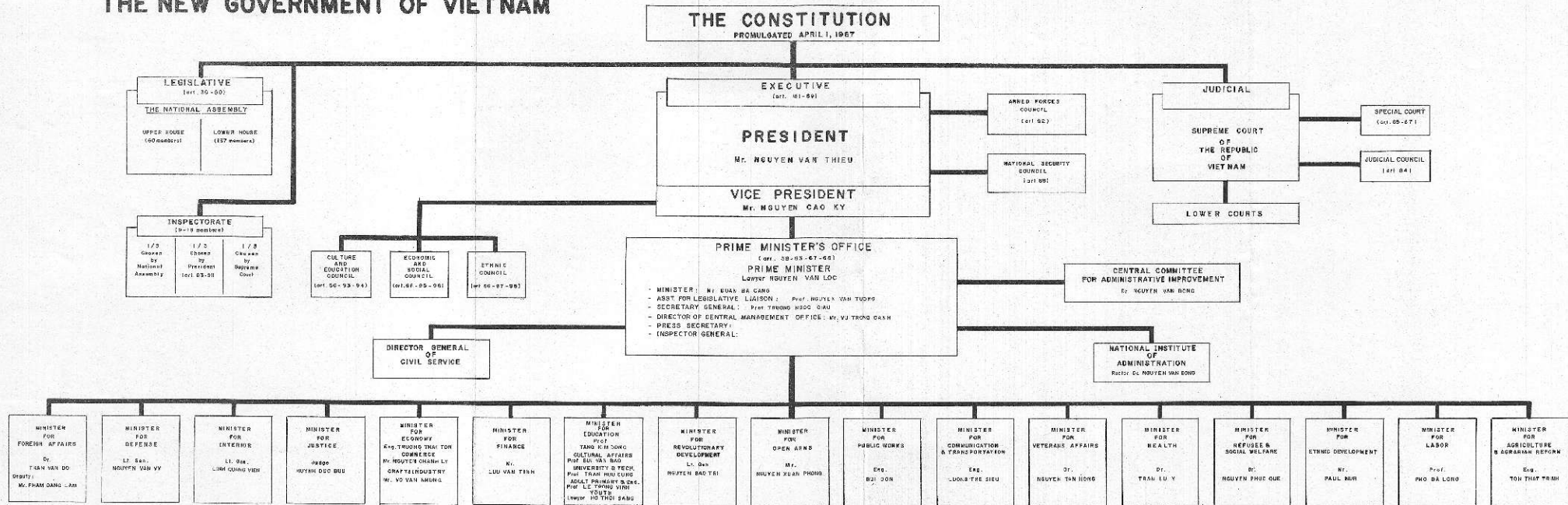
CORRECTION: On page 3 of Bulletin No. 38 issued June 1, 1967, please change the figure 594 to read 549 in the column headed "Villages" for Zone I.

# THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM



APPROXIMATE VIETNAM NOV 1957

# THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM



Republic of Viet Nam  
Presidency  
No. 005-a/TT/SE

The President of the Republic  
of Viet Nam

Considering the Constitution of

April 1, 1967,

On the recommendations of the Prime Minister,

DECREES:

Art. 1. The composition of the Government is fixed as follows:

- Prime Minister	Lawyer NGUYEN VAN LOC
- Minister	Mr. DOAN BA GANG
- Officer in charge of Liaison with the National Assembly	Prof. NGUYEN VAN TUONG
- Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. TRAN VAN DO
- Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr. PHAM DANG LAM
- Minister of Defense	Lt. Gen. NGUYEN VAN VY
- Minister of Justice	Mr. HUYNH DUC BUU
- Minister of Interior	Lt. Gen. LINH QUANG VIEU
- Minister of Revolutionary Development	Lt. Gen. NGUYEN BAO TRI
- Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform	Eng. TON THAT TRINH
- Minister of Open Arms	Mr. NGUYEN XUAN PHONG
- Minister of Education	Prof. TANG KIM DONG
- Deputy Minister for Universities and Technical Education	Eng. TRAN LUU CUNG
- Deputy Minister for Secondary, Elementary and Popular Schools	Prof. LE TRONG VINH

- Deputy Minister for Youth	Lawyer HO THOI SANG .
- Deputy Minister for Cultural Affairs	Prof. BUI XUAN BAO
- Minister of Economy	Eng. TRUONG THAI TON
- Deputy Minister for Commerce	Mr. NGUYEN CHANH LY
- Deputy Minister for Craft & Industry	Eng. VO VAN NHUNG
- Minister of Finance	Mr. LUU VAN TINH
- Minister of Communication & Transportation	Eng. LUONG THE SIEU
- Minister of Public Works	Eng. BUU DON
- Minister of Social Affairs & Refugees	Dr. NGUYEN PHUC QUE
- Minister of Health	Dr. TRAN LU Y
- Minister of War Veterans	Dr. NGUYEN TAN HONG
- Minister of Ethnic Development	Mr. PAUL NUR
- Minister of Labor	Prof . PHO BA LONG

Art. 2. The Prime Minister, Ministers, Deputy Ministers are charged, each as to that which concerns him, of the execution of the present decree.

This decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, November 9, 1967

Signed: NGUYEN VAN THIEU



## THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW

The inauguration of the President and Vice President, and the convocation of the first term of the National Assembly, triggered several transitional provisions of the Constitution, with the following results:

1. The Constituent Assembly elected on September 11, 1966 is dissolved. (Art. 109)
2. The National Leadership Committee and Central Executive Committee are divested of their authority. (Art. 110)
3. Legislative authority passed to the National Assembly, and the Executive Branch of the newly constituted government is divested of its authority to decree laws. (Art. 29, 50)

Once the new government is functioning, the following terms or similar ones will probably be used for the conduct of business. The definite title and form that these issuances will take has not yet been determined.

### LEGISLATIVE LAWS - Issued by National Assembly

The President and members of the National Assembly may introduce bills to the Office of the Lower House. Whether approved or rejected, the bill must go to the Senate within three days. If the Senate agrees with the Lower House, the bill goes to the President for promulgation, or is abolished. There is provision for resolution of differences between the two Houses. The President must promulgate an approved bill within fifteen days of receipt, or seven days if urgent, and if he fails to act the bill becomes law. Within the approved period the President may return the bill to the National Assembly, requesting reconsideration of one or more articles. If the National Assembly rejects the requested amendments, the bill becomes law automatically and is sent to the President for promulgation.

EMERGENCY DECREES - Issued by the President when the National Assembly is not in session, for the limited purpose of declaring states of emergency, curfews or alerts over all or part of the country. The National Assembly must be convened no later than twelve days after the date of promulgation of the decree to ratify, amend or reject it. (Art. 63)

EXECUTIVE ORDERS - Issued by the President to carry out the internal and external affairs of the government, such as national policy, appointments, organization and reorganization of the government, decorations, pardons, etc., and, when authorized by legislation, provisions for the implementation of laws.

PRIME MINISTER'S ORDERS - Issued by the Prime Minister to effectuate his responsibility to direct the government and the administrative agencies of the state. (Art. 66)

MINISTERIAL DECREES - Issued by the Ministries for the conduct of internal affairs and to implement legal or administrative actions imposed by law or direction of the government.

Note - It is not always easy to say where the dividing line is between legislative and executive policy. The Legislature usually speaks in broad terms of public policy, leaving many rules and regulations specifying the details or circumstances of law enforcement to the chief executive or to administrative agencies. Thus it may be said that the source of administrative authority is law, law enacted by the Legislature authorizing the performance of certain specified governmental activities, establishing particular goals for administrative endeavor, and prescribing methods and procedures to be employed.

Although Art. 62 of the Vietnamese Constitution requires the President to determine national policy, Art. 39(b) gives the National Assembly authority to "control the government in the carrying out of national policy." This appears to manifest the clear intent of the drafters of the Constitution to embody the fundamentals of public policy in statutory enactments. Typical laws tend to be "organic" - the creation of new organizations; expressions of basic policy in regulatory activities, and public services; and the appropriation of money. Within such a framework, presidential and ministerial decrees and orders then are applied to implement and to regulate the functioning of government. Such orders have the effect of law unless ruled as unconstitutional.

On the other hand, the Administration in its proper sphere is free to determine its own organization (Art. 58-2) and procedures, and to issue orders and regulations which it deems necessary for the attainment of public policy, provided that they do not affect the rights of individuals or legal bodies (Art. 29). This power is inherent in the Executive and does not require special

statutory authorization or delegation. Where authorization by the National Assembly is required because rights of citizens or legal bodies are affected or duties imposed, it is customary for the Legislative Body, in order to allow for adjustments to changing conditions and new situations, to frame laws in broad terms and to delegate the power to determine details to the Administration.

However, statutes do not cover all situations which may confront an administrative agency, thus leaving room for executive discretion in such fields as national defense (Art. 60), foreign relations (Art. 59), etc.

The Constitution of Viet Nam recognizes the generally accepted doctrine that the National Assembly has the right to establish by law the requirement that it must be heard, consulted, and even that it must consent in particular cases of administrative or organizational actions of high political importance.

---O---

The Constitution was printed in Public Administration Bulletin No. 37 of 1 May 1967.

Republic of Vietnam  
Vice Presidency  
No. 1/PTTT/SL

The Vice-President of the Republic of Vietnam,  
Considering the Constitution of 1 April 1967,

DECREES:

Art. 1 - The Office of the Vice-President comprises:

1. The Special Assistants
2. The Cabinet of the Vice President
3. The Secretary General
4. The Special Cabinet

Art. 2 - Special Assistants are Advisers to the Vice-President. Special Assistants are appointed by decrees of the Vice-President, and have rank of Deputy Ministers.

Art. 3 - Each Special Assistant has a number of Specialists, who help him in the research jobs.

Art. 4 - The Cabinet of the Vice-President is headed by a Director of Cabinet, with the assistance of a Deputy Director of Cabinet and a number of Expeditors.

The Cabinet comprises the following organizations:

- The Directorate of Press
- The Directorate of Protocol
- The Service of Personnel and Accounting
- The Service of Internal Affairs
- The Service of Military Affairs.

Art. 5 - The Secretariat General is headed by a Secretary General, and has the following components:

- The Service of Educational and Cultural Affairs
- The Service of Economy and Finance
- The Service of Ethnic Minorities.

Art. 6 - The Special Cabinet is headed by a Chief of Cabinet and comprises:

- The Private Secretary
- The Aide-de-camp
- The Mail Bureau.

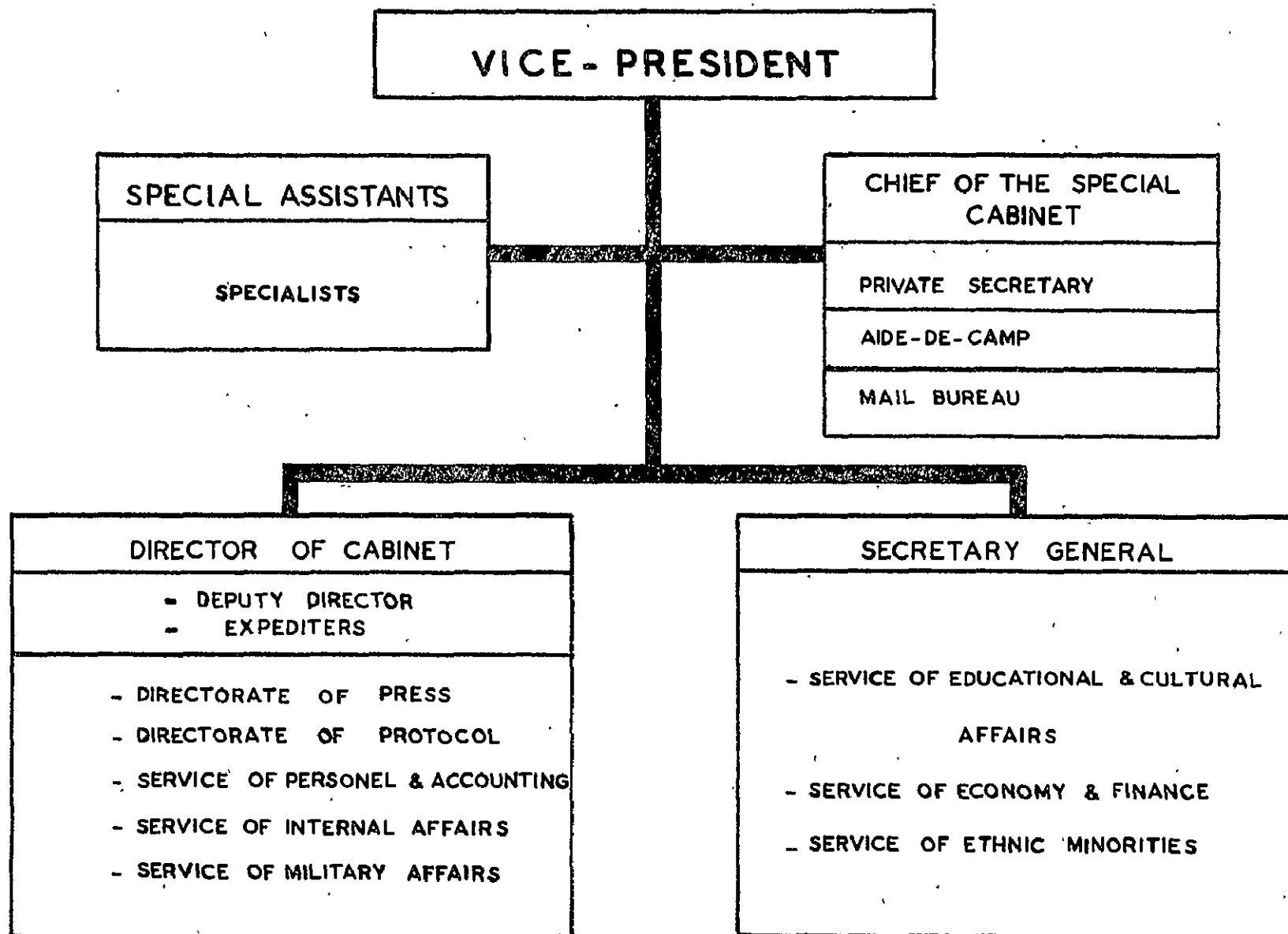
Art. 7 - The organization, the responsibilities and the functioning of the agencies listed in Art. 4, 5 and 6 shall be governed by Arretes.

Art. 8 - Special Assistant, the Director of Cabinet, the Secretary General and the Chief of Cabinet are charged, each as to which that concerns him, of the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, 14 November 1967

s/ Nguyen cao Ky

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT



Republic of Vietnam  
-----  
Prime Minister's Office  
-----  
No. 6-SL/Th.T/VP

The Prime Minister

Considering.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby created the Directorate General of the Civil Service, placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office.

Art. 2 - The Directorate General of the Civil Service shall be in charge of all matters pertaining to legislation and personnel management in the public agencies of government.

Art. 3 - The Directorate General of the Civil Service shall be headed by a Director General, who is assisted by a Deputy Director General.

Art. 4 - The Permanent Secretariate of the Civil Service Supreme Council and the Directorate of Personnel Management at the Prime Minister's Office shall be united to the Directorate General of the Civil Service.

Art. 5 - Details on responsibilities and organizations of the Directorate General of the Civil Service shall be determined by an Arrete of the Prime Minister or by the delegated authority.

Art. 6 - The Secretary of State, the Chief of Cabinet and the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office, are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of the present Decree.

This Decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam,

Saigon, November 17, 1967.

s/ Lawyer Nguyen van Loc

Republic of Vietnam  
Prime Minister's Office

No. 26-SL/P Th. T.

The Prime Minister,

In view of the Constitution of April 1, 1967

.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby established the Directorate General of Youth, placed under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister's Office.

Art. 2 - The Directorate General of Youth is headed by a Director General, assisted by a Deputy Director General.

Art. 3 - The responsibilities and the organization of the Directorate General of Youth shall be fixed by an Arrete of the Prime Minister or of the delegated Authority.

Art. 4 - The Secretary of State, the Director of Cabinet and the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office are charged, each as to that which concerns him, of the execution of the present decree.

The present decree shall be published in the Official Journal of Vietnam.

Saigon, 29 November 1967

s/ Nguyen van Loc



Republic of Vietnam  
Prime Minister's Office

No. 23-ND/Th. T./VP

The Prime Minister

Considering the Constitution of April 1, 1967

.....

DECIDES:

Art. 1 - Now, hereby, the Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office is empowered to solve all ordinary problems and to sign administrative rules and regulations, except:

1. Matters relating to the determination of general policies of Government or having a very important influence from the political or financial viewpoints.
2. Appointments, punishments of the Province Chiefs and Directors General and above, - promotions, punishments (dismissal or suspension) of civil servants of Category A.
3. Decrees.

Matters pertaining to the three above-mentioned items shall be submitted by the Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office to the Prime Minister for decision.

Art. 2 - Ministers, Secretaries of State, Deputy Ministers are charged, each as to that which concerns him, for the execution of the present Arrete.

Saigon, 24 November 1967.

s/Nguyen van Loc

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

-----  
CENTRAL REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT  
COUNCIL  
----

KBC 3527, November 28, 1967

TOP URGENT

OFFICIAL CABLE

From: Central RD Council

To : - All Provincial and Municipal RD Councils  
- All Corps and Division RD Councils  
(except Con Son)  
(for Gia Dinh and the Capital Special Zone:  
by hand)

MESSAGE No. 3547 XD/33/CD

First - To provide support to various technical cadres under the RD Program (Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Affairs, Fisheries, Agricultural Credit, Farmers' Associations, and Land Reform), and the NLH teachers working permanently in the villages and hamlets, the Central Authority has decided to improve the monthly salary of each of them with an increase of VN\$550.-

Second - Therefore, the lump salary fixed for one technical cadre or one NLH teacher will be VN\$4,000.- (including VN\$200.- for rice allowance) instead of VN\$3,450.-

Third - The funds approved and allocated to one cadre or one teacher in 1968 will amount to VN\$50,000.- including VN\$48,000.- for 12 months of salary and VN\$2,000.- for training expenses.

Fourth - Application of the above new-salary scale will be effective on January 1, 1968.

Fifth - The Provincial RD Councils are requested to compute again their cadre budget by using Form NTV/2C, NTV/6C, NTV/7Cbis, NTV/8C and NTV/10C.

Sixth - Particularly for the salaries of rural midwives, they will be examined later by the Ministry of Health. Stop End.

Minister of Revolutionary Development,  
concurrently Secretary General of  
the C.R.D.C.,

Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Bao Tri

Republic of Vietnam  
Presidency  
No. 015/TT/SL

The President of the Republic,

In view of .....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Presidency the Directorate General of Budget and Foreign Aid.

Art. 2 - The Prime Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The present decree shall be published in the Official Journal of Vietnam.

Saigon, 16 Nov. 1967

s/Nguyen van Thieu

Republic of Viet Nam  
Prime Minister's Office  
No. 28-SL/P.Th.T.

The Prime Minister,

Considering the Constitution promulgated on April 1, 1967,

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Now is hereby dissolved the Commission General of Planning and Development.

Art. 2 - For the Central Organizations:

- military personnel shall be returned to the Ministry of Defense;
- civilian personnel, not including a certain number under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Planning, shall be transferred by the Directorate General of the Civil Service;
- funds and materials shall be placed under the management of the Directorate of Personnel and Accounting of the Prime Minister's Office.

Art. 3 - The National Institute of Statistics shall be placed under the direct supervision of the Directorate General of Planning.

Art. 4 - The Minister of Defense, the Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office, the Director of Cabinet at the Prime Minister's Office, the Director General for Budget and Foreign Aid, the Director General of Civil Service and the Director General of Planning are charged, each to which that concerned him, of the execution of the present decree.

Saigon, 29 November 1967

s/ Lawyer Nguyen van Loc

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE-REFUGEES

MSWR Decision No. 03-XHTNCS-ND

Date: Nov. 18, 1967

- By virtue of the 1 April 1967 Constitution,
- By virtue of Presidential Ordinance No. 005a-TT-SL dated 9 November 1967 determining the components of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam,
- By virtue of Decision No. 332-BXH-VP dated 24 July 1965 complemented by Decision 934-ND-TNCS dated 31 May 1966 and Decree No. 1986-ND-TNCS dated 29 December 1966 regulating the organization of the Special Commission for Refugees,
- By virtue of Decree No. 175-NV dated 23 May 1955 and subsequent documents delineating supervisory function allowances and allowances in cash and in kind,
- In compliance with the requirements of official business,

D E C I D E S:

Art. 1 - The organizational system of the Ministry of Social Welfare-Refugees (MSWR) at the national and regional level as follows:

NATIONAL LEVEL AGENCIES:

1. Directorate of Cabinet and ramifications
2. Inspectorate team
3. Administration-Finance-Logistics Bloc
4. Refugee Bloc
5. Social Welfare Bloc

PROVINCE LEVEL AFFILIATIONS:

1. Prefectural Social Welfare Service (PSWS)
2. Prefectural Social Welfare Branches (PSWB)
3. Provincial/Municipal Social Welfare-Refugee Services (PSWRS, MSWRS)
4. A number of District-level Social Welfare-Refugee Branches.

A. NATIONAL LEVEL ORGANIZATION:

I. MINISTER'S CABINET

Art. 2 - The duty of the Minister's Cabinet is (1) to coordinate the activities of the various branches of the Ministry, and (2) to handle political matters, public relations, protocol, press, security, outgoing/incoming mail, filing.

The Cabinet is placed under the leadership of a Director of Cabinet, assisted by a Chief of Cabinet, 3 Expeditors, 2 Generalists and a Private Secretary.

Art. 3 - The Directorate of Cabinet is consisted of:

1. Cabinet proper
2. Private Secretary Bureau
3. Press Bureau
4. Special Bureau
5. Mailing Bureau
6. Subordinate agencies

Art. 4 - Duties of the Cabinet proper:

6a Carry out general political lines, coordinate/guide the activities of the various affiliations of the MSWR.

- Contact and maintain liaison with other governmental departments, the Allies' organizations, Benevolent Agencies.
- Control the implementation of the Minister's Resolutions and directives.
- Draft communications and documents relevant to the Cabinet.
- Grant decorations.
- Carry out special work assignment and missions.

Art. 5 - As head of the Private Secretary Bureau, the Private Secretary is in charge of:

- Arranging the Minister's audiences and receptions,
- Inspectoral visits and field missions,
- Handling the private correspondence of the Minister,

- and confidential correspondence of the MSWR.

Art. 6 - Duties of Press Officer, head of the Press Bureau:

- Press review, press conference
- Dissemination of MSWR policies, lines and information
- Liaison with domestic and foreign press
- Management of broadcasts, movie shows, exhibits, publication, ...

Art. 7 - The Special Bureau, headed by a Chief of Bureau, takes cares of security operations.

Art. 8 - The Mailing Bureau, headed by a Chief of Bureau,

- Handles non-secret and non-confidential mail.
- Receives, transmits and distributes incoming mail.
- Submits for signature, registers and sends outgoing mail.
- Disseminates Decisions, Resolutions, Service Orders, communiques, cables, documents, etc.
- Keeps up a filing system.

Art. 9 - A subordinate agency of the Directorate of Cabinet, the Directorate of Planning-Legislation-Research-Training is placed under the supervision of a Director, to be assisted by an Assistant Director. The Assistant Director has the rank of a Director managing a Directorate with a mono-service.

Art. 10 - The Directorate of Planning-Legislation-Research-Training comprises:

- Planning-Legislation-Research Service
- Programming Service
- Training Center

Art. 11 - Headed by a Chief of Service, the Planning-Legislation-Research Service includes two Bureaus:

1. Project-Planning-Legislation Bureau which:

- Studies and drafts project plans and programs of action for execution of refugee relief and social reform policies.
- Analyses and comments on projects and operational plans of government and private agencies involved in refugee relief and social welfare programs.
- Assesses and amends refugee relief and social reform regulations and procedures.
- Evaluates project plans and prepares draft of documents to be submitted to GVN Cabinet Council or Interministerial Councils.
- Studies and handles lawsuits.

2. Statistics Bureau which:

- Evaluates reports and disseminates information and documents pertinent to program of operations progression.
- Reports on monthly and yearly activities.
- Publishes statistical data and reports.
- Collects and files refugee-social welfare documents, publications and pictorial materials.
- Organizes and manages MSWR library.

Art. 12 - Headed by a Chief of Service, the Programming Service is composed of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Programs Bureau:

- Keeps track of short-and-long-term operational programs progression.
- Coordinates MSWR operations with action plans of other GVN agencies, Allies organizations and Benevolent Agencies.

2. The Cadre Management Bureau:

- Recruits, moves and controls Mobile Team Cadres (MTC) and Female Camp Cadres (FCC).



- Pay salaries for MT Cadres and FC Cadres and expenditures incurred by both programs.

Art. 13 - Headed by a Superintendent with the rank of a Chief of Service, the Training Center includes a Bureau and a Board of Supervisors.

1. The Administration-Training Bureau takes charge of:

- Personnel, accounting and material, establishment and administration of records for trainees.
- Training course opening/closing ceremonies.
- Issuance of graduation certificates for trainees.
- Collection of background documents relevant to pre-service and in-service training courses.
- Preparation of orientation and instructional material.
- Organization of seminars, pre-and-in-service training courses.
- Analysis of in-country pre-and-in-service training curricula.
- Evaluation and recommendation of candidates for training abroad.
- Training schedule preparation.
- Entrance/graduation exams organization.

2. The Board of Supervisors is bossed by a Supervisor General and responsible for:

- Operation of training courses.
- Maintaining order and discipline in training center.

The Supervisor General is entitled to supervisory function allowances usually accorded a Chief of Bureau.

## II. INSPECTION TEAM

Art. 14 - The Inspection Team is placed under the direct

control of the Minister of Social Welfare-Refugees and comprises:

- 1 Chief Inspector with the rank of the Director of a multi-Service Directorate,
- 12 Inspectors in charge having the rank of the Director of a mono-Service Directorate,
- 16 Controllers on the same footing as a Chief of Bureau.

Art. 15 - The office of the Chief Inspector is installed at the MSWR and managed by a Chief of Bureau. The duty of the Chief Inspector is to coordinate the works of the MSWR Inspection Team and of the four Regional Inspection Offices. The number of Inspectors and Controllers assigned to the national or regional level will be determined by the interests of official business.

Art. 16 - Duties of the Inspection Team.

- Representing the MSWR at the Office of the Regional GVN Delegate.
- Inspecting and controlling on a regular basis the administrative/financial activities and operations of the various MSWR organs.
- Supervising and channeling national/provincial level SWR Services and Subsectors toward correct implementation of MSWR directives.
- Assessing the value of SWR field operations reports.
- Recommending adjustory measures.
- Conducting investigations as instructed by the Minister.
- Carrying out special missions and work assignments by Minister.

### III. ADMINISTRATION-FINANCE-LOGISTICS BLOC

Art. 17 - Headed by an Assistant to the Minister of SWR, the Administration-Finance-Logistics Bloc includes two Directorates:

1. Directorate of Administration-Finance (DOAF)
2. Directorate of Logistics (DOLOG)

Art. 18 - The Directorate of Administration and Finance headed by a Director, is assisted by an Assistant Director having the rank of the Director of a mono-Service Directorate. The DOAF comprises:

- a. Administration-Personnel Service
- b. Budget Service
- c. Accounting Service

Art. 19 - The Administration-Personnel Service is placed under a Chief of Service and consists of 2 Bureaus:

1. The General Administration Bureau:

- Studies MSWR legislation and general administration problems.
- Analyses NSWR organizational and managerial problems.
- Disseminates and files legislative and regulatory documents.

2. The Personnel Bureau assumes management of:

- Career and non-regular personnel.
- Social cadres and Relief cadres (except Mobile Team Cadres and Female Camp Cadres).

Art. 20 - The Budget Service headed by a Chief of Service, is composed of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Budget Bureau:

- Sets up and carries out MSWR operational budget.
- Obligates money for the provinces.
- Keeps track of and reports on national budget status.

- Authorizes expenditures.
- Checks imprest funds substantiation.
- Sets up and implements temporary relief budget and resettlement budget in accordance with action plans of the Refugee Bloc and Social Welfare Bloc.
- Keeps track of and reports on temporary relief and resettlement budget status.
- Obligates funds for SWR Services.
- Controls and authorizes discharge of SWR Services vouchers to substantiate operational and relief payment.

2. The Foreign Aid Bureau:

- Analyses and drafts MSWR-related foreign aid programs and requests technical, financial, skilled personnel, equipment and food assistance from Benevolent Agencies.
- Coordinates with friendly foreign organizations and Benevolent agencies projects for acceptance and distribution of foreign aid.

Art. 21 - The Accounting Service headed by a Chief of Service includes 2 Bureaus:

1. The Liquidation Bureau:

- Obligates funds for and effectuates payment of salaries for personnel and cadres.
- Pays subsidies and allowances.
- Deposits government contributions and personnel's retirement contributions in GVN Retirement Pension Fund.
- Liquidates material expenditures.
- Takes care of imprest funds and vindication.
- Maintains salary/material bookkeeping.
- Reports on money obligation/liquidation status.

2. The Procurement Bureau:

- Conducts bidding for purchase of equipment, material and relief commodity.
- Takes care of government property and housing maintenance and repair.
- Keeps MSWR property inventory.
- Accepts, stores and distributes office supplies and equipment.

Art. 22 - The Directorate of Logistics headed by a Director, who is assisted by an Assistant Director with the rank of the Director of a mono-Service Directorate. The DOLOG consists of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Logistics Service.
2. The Transportation Service.

Art. 23 - The Logistics Services under the supervision of a Chief of Service comprises 2 Bureaus:

1. The Supply Bureau:

- Accepts, stores and distributes MSWR or foreign aid relief commodities.
- Accepts, stores and distributes fuel and lubricants
- Keeps an up-to-date commodity balance sheet for timely apportionment.

2. The Warehouse Management Bureau:

- Maintains contact with CPSA to control MSWR commodities in store at CPSA warehouses.
- Keeps accounting records of commodities stored at MSWR warehouses.
- Countersigns receipt orders and release orders.
- Draft disposal commodity reports.

Art. 24 - The Transportation Service headed by a Chief of Service, includes 2 Bureaus:

1. The Movement-Detail Bureau:

- Moves refugees, material, equipment and commodity within the capital and from Saigon to the various provinces.
- Supervises MSWR warehouse stevedores, drivers, laborers and handles internal details.

2. The Motor Pool-Training Aids Bureau is responsible for:

- Repair and maintenance of MSWR vehicles, machinery, training aids at the national and province levels.
- Liaison with the CPSCA for carrying out above operations.

#### IV. REFUGEE BLOC

Art. 25 - The Refugee Bloc is headed by an Assistant to the Minister of SWR and has 2 Directorates:

1. Directorate of Field Operations
2. Directorate of Development.

Art. 26 - The Directorate of Field Operations comprises 2 Services:

1. Temporary Relief Service.
2. Resettlement Service.

Art. 27 - The Temporary Relief Service includes 2 Bureaus:

1. The Relief Payments Bureau:

- Assesses and transmits requests for food allowances, commodity support, special allowances and civilian relief worker salaries.
- Keeps track of temporary relief fund utilization.

2. The Temporary Camp Construction Bureau:

- Evaluates and transmits requests for temporary housing and auxiliary facility construction.
- Keeps track of temporary camp and auxiliary facility construction.

Art. 28 - The Resettlement Service headed by a Chief of Service is composed of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Resettlement Payments Bureau:

- Assesses and transmits requests for relocation grants and self-help allowances.
- Keeps track of financial status of Land Clearance, Land Leveling, Impressed Land and Crop Loss Compensation Programs.
- Evaluates projects for conversion of temporary camps into resettlement centers.
- Evaluates requests for resettlement auxiliary facility construction funding.

Art. 29 - The Directorate of Development under the supervision of a Director, includes 2 services:

1. Development Service
2. Vocational Training-Handicraft Service

Art. 30 - The Development Service headed by a Chief of Service is composed of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Health-Education Bureau (or literally, The Coordinated Operations Bureau)

- Coordinates with the Ministry of Health/Ministry of Education agencies the implementation of Health and Education Programs for refugee centers.
- Evaluates and transmits requests for funds to finance health and education programs.

2. The Self-Help Bureau:

- Assesses and transmits agricultural, animal husbandry,

handicraft, fishery, minor trade credit projects to help refugees attain self-sufficiency.

- Controls and keeps track of these self-help projects.

Art. 31 - The Vocational Training-Handicraft Service headed by a Chief of Service, consists of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Vocational Training Bureau:

- Evaluates and transmits vocational training projects from the provinces.
- Coordinates the operation of refugee vocational training courses at Technical Schools with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor.
- Explores the possibility of installing a separate vocational training center for MSWR.
- Controls and follows up vocational training programs enforcement.

2. The Handicrafts Bureau:

- Works out a project plan for establishing a handicraft production center.
- Assesses and transmits provincial handicraft center construction projects.
- In collaboration with Industry-Handicraft Development Center explores availability of markets for handicraft products.
- Installs handicraft product exhibition/sale halls.

V. SOCIAL WELFARE BLOC

Art. 32 - The Social Welfare Bloc is placed under the control of an assistant to the Minister of SWR and made up of 2 Directorates:

1. Directorate of Reliefs
2. Directorate of Social Reforms



Art. 33 - The Directorate of Relief, headed by a Director, supervises 2 services:

1. Social Relief Service.
2. Patronage service.

Art. 34 - The Social Relief Service under the jurisdiction of a Chief of Service, has 2 Bureaus:

1. The Regular Social Relief Bureau:

- Provides assistance for the needy, the sick and old people.
- Provides assistance for repatriated overseas Vietnamese citizens.
- Provides scholarship for needy students.
- Provides relief allowances for needy citizens and injured on-the-job workers.
- Provides relief allowances for victims of social accidents.
- Keeps track of and controls regular social relief budget and commodity.

2. The Emergency Social Relief Bureau:

- Provides relief assistance for victims of storm, flood, fire, lost crops, famine.
- Provides relief assistance for civilian war victims.
- Keeps track of and controls emergency social relief budget and commodity.

Art. 35 - The Patronage Service headed by a Service Chief, comprises 2 Bureaus:

1. The Woman-Child Patronage Bureau:

- Provides assistance for women with several children,
- Initiates maternity ailment eradication program,

- Installs pregnancy consultation stations and medicine dispensation stations.
- Assists and re-educates prostitutes.
- Assists and re-educates female adolescent/adult delinquents.
- Coordinates social operations with women organizations.
- Assists and re-educates juvenile delinquents.
- Promote nutrition programs.
- Provides instructional and entertaining gifts for needy children.
- Promotes child diseases eradication program.
- Makes contribution to child celebrations: Summer Camp, Child Day, Spring Tree, Xmas tree, etc.
- Handles child adoption cases.

2. The Welfare Benefits Bureau (the Social Foundations and Agencies Bureau, of private citizens and friendly agencies:

- Provides support for women social organizations.
- Provides assistance for child social organizations: orphanages, nurseries, social classes, kindergartens, boarding houses, student cafeteria.
- Provides support for social welfare organizations.
- Provides support for old-age houses, night rest houses, Beggar Colony and Leper Colonies.
- Provides support for the Social Prison Bureau and Social Dispensary Bureau.
- Controls utilization of social benefits budget.

Art. 36 - The Directorate of Social Reforms headed by a

Director, is composed of 2 Services:

1. Social Action Service
2. Social Institutions and Centers Management Service.

Art. 37 - The Social Action Service under the management of a Chief of Service, supervises 2 Bureaus:

1. The Social Vice Eradication Bureau is responsible for:
  - Beggardom eradication.
  - Social vices eradication.
  - Hoodlum eradication.
  - Slum clearance.
  - Prostitution eradication.
2. The Social Reconstruction Bureau takes care of:
  - Improvement of public sanitation: thoroughfares, sewage, latrines, bath-houses, garbage disposal, etc.
  - Organization of wholesome entertainments, social welfare week, public sanitation week, etc.
  - Renovation of residential quarters in the capital.
  - Renovation of rural hamlets.
  - ~~Providing~~ housing for the needy. Building of Popular Communities.
  - Allotment of government-built low-cost housing.

Art. 38 - The Social Institutions and Centers Management Service headed by a Chief of Service consists of 2 Bureaus:

1. The Social Institutions Bureau organizes, manages and controls:
  - Community Centers.

- Model social quarters.
- Livelihood reform camps.
- Amusement parks for children.
- Entertainment centers.
- Low cost social cafeterias.
- Social tailoring-sewing houses.
- Social reading rooms.
- Social night rest houses.
- Potable water tank-trucks, burial services for the needy.

2. The Thu Duc Juvenile Reformatory is headed by a Superintendent having the rank of a Chief of Bureau.

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\* \*

#### PROVINCE-LEVEL ORGANIZATION

##### I. PREFECTURAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE

Art. 39 - Social relief and reform operations in the capital are run by the Prefectural SW Service which is headed by a Chief of Service and comprises 3 Bureaus:

##### 1. The Social Relief Bureau:

- Investigates the factual background of applicants for welfare benefits (the aged, the sick, the needy, accidentally-injured people).
- Provides scholarship for needy students.
- Provides prompt relief assistance for victims of natural catastrophes and fires.

##### 2. The Mother-Child Patronage Bureau:

- Operates pregnancy consultation stations and medicine

.dispensation stations.

- Manages nurseries and orphanages.
- Operates social-home economics classes.
- Runs the Children Vocational Orientation Center.
- Organizes celebrations for children: Summer Camp, Spring Tree, Christmas Tree.
- Coordinate social actions with various women organizations.

3. The Social Reforms Bureau operates:

- Lowcost Social Cafeterias
- Social Reading Rooms
- Night rest houses
- Drinking water tank-trunks and funeral coaches.

Art. 40 - Social relief operations in each District of the Prefecture of Saigon are run by a SW Branch headed by a District SW Chief directly responsible to the Prefectural SW Chief of Service.

## II. PROVINCIAL/MUNICIPAL SOCIAL WELFARE-REFUGEE SERVICES

Art. 41 - A Social Welfare-Refugee Service is established in each Province or Autonomous City and headed by a SWR Chief. The SWR Chief is assisted by a Deputy Chief.

The SWR Service is responsible for enforcing refugee relief programs and social development projects at the province level in accordance with MSWR policy and principles.

The SWR Chief is eligible for supervisory function allowances prescribed by current government regulations.

The SWR Deputy Chief is entitled to supervisory function allowances normally accorded a Provincial Chief of Bureau.

Art. 42 - A SWR Branch is established in each of Districts with a large concentration of refugees of the below-listed Provinces. The SWR Branch is headed by a District SWR Chief to be assisted by 1 refugee relief worker and 1 social action worker in running refugee relief and social action programs for refugee centers and rural hamlets. The District SWR Chief is placed under the direct supervision of the Provincial SWR Chief.

District SW Chiefs of the Prefecture of Saigon and District SWR Chiefs enjoy a supervisory function allowance of VN\$600 a month.

LIST OF PROVINCES WITH DISTRICT SWR BRANCHES

I CTZ:

- Quang Tri
- Thua Thien
- Quang Nam
- Quang Tin
- Quang Ngai

II CTZ:

- Binh Dinh
- Khanh Hoa
- Phu Yen
- Kontum
- Pleiku
- Darlac

III CTZ:

- All Provinces except Vung Tau Municipality

IV CTZ:

- Dinh Tuong
- Phong Dinh
- An Xuyen
- Kien Giang
- Kien Hoa

Art. 43 - Depending on local refugee population size, the Minister of SWR will resolve to install District SWR Sub-sectors in Provinces where they are now non-existent.

Art. 44 - The Assistant for Administration-Finance-Logistics, the Assistant for Refugees and the Assistant for Social Welfare are entitled to salaries, supervisory function allowances and other allowances in cash and in kind usually accorded a Director General.

Incumbents of the other leading position of MSWR are eligible for salaries, supervisory function allowances and allowances in cash and in kind prescribed by existing government regulations for equivalent positions at a normal GVN Ministry.

Art. 45 - All Decrees relevant to the organization of the MSW and SCR referred to above are now automatically abrogated.

Art. 46 - Within the jurisdiction of their respective office, the Director of Cabinet, Assistant for Administration-Finance-Logistics, Assistant for Refugee, and Assistant for Social Welfare are responsible for enforcement of this Arrete.

This Arrete shall be published in the Official Journal of Vietnam.

s/ Dr. Nguyen phuc Que  
Minister of Social Welfare-Refugees

Concur:

Luu van Tinh  
DGEFA

No. 223-PTT-NSNV-NC  
Nov. 17, 1967

Duplicate:

s/ Trinh viet Tam  
Director of Cabinet

Reproduction:

Truong tien Luong  
Director of Adm. & Fin.

Republic of Vietnam  
Prime Minister's Office

---  
No. 152-SL/QP

The Chairman of the Central Executive Office

Considering the following:

- The Constitution of 1 April 1967
- Decree No. 001-a/CT/LAQG/SL of 19 June 1965 and subsequent documents determining the composition of the Central Executive Committee,

.....  
.....

DECREES THE FOLLOWING:

Art. 1 - Because of the national defense requirements, during the entire period of implementation of the order of partial mobilization, except in cases defined in Art. 4 hereunder, this is to determine the age limits from 18 to 33 within the partial mobilization state, and the following measures to be taken:

Art. 2 - Draft call of youths ranging from 18 to 33 years of age;

- Conscription of technicians of various branches ranging from 34 to 45 years of age;
- Recall of ex-servicemen within age limits of the partial mobilization except releases resulting from poor health condition or disciplinary reason.

Art. 3 - The draft call of youths and recall of ~~ex-servicemen~~ as referred to in article 2 above, will be carried out gradually by notices issued by the National Defense Commission as calls for collective reports.

- Servicemen being in service and whose ages are beyond limits of the partial mobilization, will be released after



their accomplishment of two years of military service term as fixed by law in compliance with ordinance No. 30 of 29 June 1953.

- Ex-servicemen once recalled to the Armed Forces will be released after having completed their 1-year term and on condition that they be over the age limits of the partial mobilization.

- Depending upon the National Defense requirements, the Commissioner for National Defense will promulgate arretes concerning nominal conscription of required technicians; all matters related to benefits, ranks, salaries, allowances, and other details will be provided for in the arretes concerned.

Art. 4 - In addition to the age limits as mentioned in Art. 1, youths or ex-servicemen who do not report on the dates fixed in the notices of draft call and recall, shall have to serve in the Army an additional period at least equal to the duration they have evaded prior to their actual report.

Art. 5 - Except the draft deferments and exemptions resulting from health condition in accordance with current regulations, and draft deferments for policemen and R.D. cadres, the draft deferments resulting from public service requirements and professional reasons are now abrogated.

Draft deferments related to reasons of education, religion, and oversea travelling of youths within age limited, and the standards will be defined by the Cabinet Council.

Art. 6 - Entitled to spot mobilization are those technicians whose ages lie within the partial mobilization, and who meet the following conditions:

- Holding the positions that are deemed extremely vital.
- Working for agencies or enterprises vital to security and nation building requirements.

The standards and procedures relating to spot mobilization will be stipulated by the Cabinet Council.

Art. 7 - This decree is effective January 1, 1968 onwards.

This is to cancel decree No. 187/QP of 6 May 1964 and arrete

No. 388-QP of 7 October 1959, and provisionally suspends implementation of the documents and provisions contrary to the contents of this decree.

Art. 9 - The Deputy Premier, Commissioners General, Commissioners, Special Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the implementation of this decree.

This decree will be published in the Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, 25 October 1967

s/ Vice Air-Marshal  
Nguyen cao Ky

Duplicate  
for Director of Cabinet  
Deputy Director of Cabinet

s/ Dao xuan Dung

Distribution:

.....  
- Commission General  
and Commissions  
.....

Decree No. 112-SL/CC of 7 August 1967 reorganizing the Section of Housing Management dependent on the Commissioner for Public Works into the General Office of Housing Management (O.J.V.N. No. 39 added of 19 August 1967, page 4101).

The Chairman, Central Executive Committee,  
Considering.....

DECREES:

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

Art. 1 - This is to reorganize the Section of Housing Management dependent on the Commission of Public Works into the Central Office of Housing Management.

Art. 2 - The General Office of Housing Management is a public organ which has juridical status and autonomy in its administrative and financial bearings.

Art. 3 - The property of the G.O.H.M. shall comprise all movables and real estate under acquisition or already acquired by the former section of Housing Management; all movables and real estate which the G.O.M.H. will later acquire.

Art. 4 - Under the guidance of the Board of Administration which composition will be mentioned in the next article, the G.O.M.H. has to carry out the housing policy fixed by the Board of Administration, and to study the plan of settlement of the housing shortage in Saigon and in the provinces.

Due to that duty, the G.O.H.M. will have to:

- 1) Undertake the construction of mass dwelling areas and government employee quarters for rent or for sale in long-range installments.
- 2) Buy land which is to be sold in installments to the people for self-construction.
- 3) Study low-price houses and prefabricated materials.
- 4) Administer collective housing throughout the country.

## CHAPTER II

### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Art. 5 - Under the guidance and control of the Commissioner for Public Works, the General Office of Housing Management has a Board of Administration with the following components:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| - Commissioner for Public Works  | Chairman |
| - Commissioner for Finance or Representative                             | Member   |
| - Commissioner for Social Welfare or Representative                      | "        |
| - Special Commissioner for Administration or Representative              | "        |
| - Director General of Reconstruction and City Planning or Representative | "        |
| - Director General of Budget and Foreign Aid or Representative           | "        |

The Chief of General Office of Housing Management will take part in the Board of Administration in the character of reporter who can express his opinions, but no vote authorized.

Being convened by the Chairman, the Board of Administration will meet, if necessary, and at last once every six months.

No discussion and no decision of the Board will be valid without the participation of at least four members. Decision will be taken by the majority of present members. In case where pros and cons are equal, the Chairman's ballot is competently considered as a decision.

Art. 6 - The Board of Administration is competent to:

- 1) Fix the housing policy and general administrative and financial regulations, approve the expenditures and financial transactions which sum totals exceed the maximum fixed in the financial regulation.
- 2) Fix the personnel statute, system of salaries and allowances for employees and workers, approve contractual engagements for ordinary and extra-ordinary transactions.

Before being carried out, the personnel statute, salary and allowances system for employees and workers and exceptional contractual engagements for special transactions should be approved by the Chairman, Central Executive Committee.

- 3) . Approve the general operational and housing program, annual budget and long-term budget.
- 4) Approve the rate of loan, housing procedure (rent of house, land) credit program, and finance the housing associations.
- 5) Make up financial account on housing management, balance sheet and annual profit and loss account.
- 6) Conclude borrowing item; fix conditions for the participation in the issue of shares or other debts; take part, under every form, in commercial and industrial transactions concerning the purpose and activity mentioned in the above article 3.

The board of Administration can entrust a part of its competences to the Chairman or the Director General of General Office of Housing Management to solve the standing and urgent problems.

Besides, in special and urgent cases, after consultation with his members by routing slips sent to each one, and after being agreed by the majority of members, the Chairman, in the name of the Board of Administration, is competent to have a decision.

### CHAPTER III

The functioning of the General Office of Housing Management

Art. 7 - The standing functioning of the General Office of Housing Management will be assumed by the chief of General Office of Housing Management ranked as a director general.

The Chief of General Office of Housing Management, is appointed by decree of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, considering the proposal of the Chairman of the Board of Administration, after consultation with the latter.

Art. 8 - The Chief of General Office of Housing Management has

responsibility to direct the functioning of the General office in the technical, administrative and financial aspects in compliance with the decisions of the Board of Administration, and especially is dealt with in the following competences:

- Organizing the functioning of the General Office of Housing Management
- Appointment, transfer and discharge of all employees ranking under the chief of service.
- Represents the General Office at the courts.
- Use of competences entrusted by the Board of Administration with its specific decisions or with the chairman's particular decision.

Art. 9 - The General Office of Housing Management consists of the following organs:

- Office
- Inspection Team
- Service of Administration, Accounting and Personnel
- Construction Directorate
- Housing Directorate

Details on the functioning of the General Office of Housing Management will be fixed by an Arrete of the Commissioner for Public Works, Chairman of the Administrative Board, after consultation with the Board of Administration.

Art. 10 - To join opinions with the Chief of General Office of Housing Management in the decisions concerning the study and realization of standard housing plans, a Technical Consultative Commission is established.

It consists of:

- General Director of Reconstruction and town planning,  
representing the Commissioner for Public Works Chairman
- Representative of General Ministry of Planning  
and Development Member



## EXPENDITURES

- Administrative and functional expenditures.
- Expenditures for operations, equipments, purchase and acquisition.
- Debts belonging to previous fiscal years.
- Expenditures for lending and financing under all forms.
- Investments in industrial or commercial transactions concerning the purpose mentioned in the above article 3.
- Extraordinary expenditures.

Art. 12 - The budget draft shall be established by the Chief of General Office of Housing Management, made up by the Board of Administration, and approved by the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 13 - The make-up of the General Office shall follow the commercial procedures and an accounting regulation drafted by the Chief General Office Management, and approved by the Board of Administration.

Art. 14 - Previous regulations contrary to this decree shall not apply to the General Office of Housing Management.

Art. 15 - General Commissioner, Commissioners are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

This decree will be published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon, August 7, 1967

s/ Air Vice Marshal  
Nguyen cao Ky



Republic of Viet Nam  
, Office  
Central Executive Committee

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No. 139-SL/DUHC

The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee

.....  
.....

DECREES:

Art. 1 - The provincial capital of Tuyen Duc is now moved from Dalat City to Tung Nghia village of Duc Trong district in the same province.

Art. 2 - The site of the new provincial capital is defined in accordance with the map attached to this Decree.

Art. 3 - The Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Commissioners General, Commissioners, deputy Commissioners, Special Commissioners and Province Chief of Tuyen Duc are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree.

Saigon 7 September 1967

s/Nguyen cao Ky

Decree Law # 040/67 dated 11 October 1967 amending Decree-Law # 038/66 of 11 November 1966.

The Chairman of the National Directory,

Considering Constitution of Republic of Vietnam dated 1 April 1967;

Considering Decision # 3/QLVNCH/QD dated 14 June 1965 amended by Decision # 7/QLVNCH/QP dated 6 June 1966 of the RVNAF General meeting prescribing the activation and the composition of the National Directory;

Considering Decree-law #001-a/CT/LDQG/SL dated 19 June 1965 and subsequent documents prescribing the composition of the Office of the Prime Minister;

Considering Ordinance # 001/UBLDQG dated 24 June 1965 promulgating the State of War throughout the territory of the Republic of Vietnam;

Considering Ordinance # 8 dated 14 May 1951 publishing the Code of Military Justice;

Considering Decree-law # 11/62 dated 21 May 1962 amended by Decree-law # 026/66 dated 15 July 1966 prescribing the punishments taken against the offense of desertion during the State of War;

Considering Decree-law # 004/65 dated 19 July 1965 amended by Decree-law # 004/66 dated 15 February 1966 prescribing the punishments taken against the offense of draft dodging;

Considering Decree-law # 038/66 dated 11 November 1966 prescribing an additional composition of trial judges attached to Military Field Courts for the hearing over desertion, collusion and complicity;

Upon recommendation of the Prime Minister;

After the deliberation and approval of the National Directory;

Issues the following Decree-law:

Art. 1 - Article # 1 of Decree-law # 038/66 of 11 November 1966, referred above, is hereby superseded by a new one to read

as follows:

New Art. 1 - There is hereby established within each Military Field Court, besides the composition as prescribed in Decree-law # 11/62 dated 21 May 1962, another additional composition of trial judges as a mobile court, particularly devoted to hearing the following offenses:

- Desertion, collusion and complicity as prescribed in Decree-law # 15/66 dated 21 April 1966 amended by Decree-law #026/66 dated 15 July 1966.

- Draft dodging and complicity or abetting as prescribed in Decree-law # 004/65 dated 19 July 1965 amended by Decree-law # 004/66 dated 15 Feb. 1966.

Art. 2 - The Prime Minister, Ministers and Secretaries will carry out this Decree-law to the extent authorized by their respective duties.

This Decree-law will be published in VN Official Gazette in compliance with emergency procedures.

Saigon, 11 October 1967

s/ Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

AP0 4386, 28 October 1967  
Letter # 664/QP/QP/VT

FROM: Colonel Nguyen van Duc, Director of Military Justice

TO: MM, President of:  
Military Court of Saigon, Cantho, Nhatrang, and Hue  
Field Courts of I, II, III, and IV Corps Tactical Zones

SUBJ: Trial of Corruption Offenses

REF.: Letter # 7918/QP/NC/3 dated 20 October 1967 from  
National Defense Ministry

With regard to the expurgation of corruption offenses from the bosom of the Army, a priority program has been arranged, starting from the date of 1 November 1967, and it has been decided that the offenses of bribery, corruption, embezzlement...ought to be tried with dispatch and severely.

For this purpose, DMJ issues necessary instructions to Military Courts and Field Courts as follows:

- During the beginning period from 1 November 1967 to 15 November 1967, a certain number of important cases which may be regarded as typical of corruption offenses shall be picked out so as to be tried first.
- Following this period, such offenses will be heard by consecutive hearings to be held for 4 months in succession. This constitutes the first step in the above campaign against corruption offenses.

Accordingly, with a view to make a contribution to the success of this campaign, you are required to give priority of trial to the aforesaid offenses; postponement must be avoided; and in cases where the accused are found guilty, really severe punishments should be inflicted as a penalty and, on the other hand, service as a warning to others.

s/ Colonel Nguyen van Duc  
Director of Military Justice

cc: Director of Cabinet of Minister of National Defense

Republic of Vietnam  
National Leadership Committee  
Chairman Office

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No. 012/67

1 June 1967

The Chairman of the National Leadership Committee

Considering the Constitution of RVN dated 1 April 1967;

Considering Decision # 3/QLVNCH/QD dated June 14, 1965  
complemented by Decision # 7 dated June 6, 1966 of the General  
Council of RVNAF establishing the National Leadership Committee  
and prescribing its composition;

Considering Order #001-a/CT/LDQG/SL dated June 19, 1965 and  
the subsequent documents prescribing the composition of the  
Central Executive Committee;

Considering the recommendations of the Chairman of the Central  
Executive Committee;

After the deliberation and voting of the National Leadership  
Committee;

Issues the following Decree-Law:

I. RULES RELATING TO FOREIGN WORKERS

Art. 1 - This decree-law prescribes rules for foreign workers  
employed in Vietnam by establishments of Commerce, Industry,  
Minerals, and Agriculture; operating in private areas, or  
employed by the Government Agencies of Commerce or Industry.

Art. 2 - 1. Foreign workers, of any nationality, who request  
entrance into Vietnam for employment in the establishments and  
agencies stated in Art. 1, must be accepted in advance by the  
Labor Department.

2. A working license, which is called a Labor-Card,  
will be given by the Labor Department to:

a. Foreigners mentioned in paragraph 1 of this  
article, who have been authorized to enter Vietnam for employ-  
ment.

b. Foreigners residing in Vietnam employed by  
establishments and agencies stated in Art. 1.

3. A working license shall be given only to foreign workers who are specialists or necessary for the needs of the country.

Art. 3 - The working license limits foreign workers to employment in his professional field and for one establishment or agency.

The working license is restricted to a one-year period but may be extended.

If the foreign worker wants to be employed in another field or establishment, he must have another working license even though his labor-card is in effect.

Art. 4 - In any case, the establishment or agency must deposit sufficient security for the return of the worker, whether he has been recruited abroad or in Vietnam.

Establishments and agencies that make a public declaration of intention to terminate their operation may be exempt from this security.

Art. 5 - Establishments and agencies outlined in Art. 1 employing foreign workers must conform to the provisions of this decree law within 3 months after the promulgation thereof.

This delay may be extended by Decree of the Minister of Labor.

Art. 6 - An order by the Labor Department will be prescribed, in accordance with this decree law to establish:

- Rules and authorities relating to the Labor card.
- Proceeding relating to extension of the working-license, change of technical field or establishment.
- Fees for the labor-card and the authority in charge.
- If necessary, a maximum percentage of foreign workers from the total number of workers in the establishment.

## II. PUNISHMENT

Art. 7 - Any foreign worker violating the provision of this decree law shall be subject to imprisonment of 1 to 6 months and a fine of VN\$10,000 to VN\$50,000.

1. The working license of such an employee shall be annulled, and he shall be subject to immediate expulsion.
2. The Director General, Director, Manager, or those who exercise direct control over the particular establishment or agency which violates the provisions of this decree law, shall also be liable to a fine ranging from VN\$50,000 to VN\$10,000,000 and imprisonment from 1 month to 6 months. However, the particular establishment may also be temporarily closed. In case of reoccurrence, the offender shall be condemned to the maximum punishment and the establishment shall be closed indefinitely.
3. The establishment and agency mentioned in Article 1 shall be responsible for the pecuniary liability imposed on its Director General, Director, Manager or those who exercise direct control over the establishment or agency concerned.

### III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 8 - Besides the normal competent authorities, the Inspector of Labor, and the Comptroller and Substitute Comptroller of Labor, when in the exercise of their duties shall be empowered to investigate all infringements of the provisions of this decree law and to prepare a report which will be forwarded to the competent authorities.

Art. 9 - This decree law is not applicable to foreigners gainfully employed in Vietnam if governed by special rules.

Art. 10 - In case where by virtue of International Agreement, Vietnamese workers enjoy special privileges to enter a foreign country for employment, the same reciprocal rights and privileges shall be extended to the contracting country.

Art. 11 - All existing provisions not in accordance with this decree law shall be superceded, especially the following: Decree dated 15 June 1933, and Order dated 9 March 1940 amended by Orders of 30 December 1941 and 23 May 1942.

Art. 12 - The Prime Minister, Ministers and Secretaries will carry out this Decree-law to the extent authorized by their respective duties.

This decree-law will be published in the RVN Official Gazette.

Saigon, 1 June 1967

s/Lt. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu

National Leadership Committee  
Office of the Chairman

Decree-Law No. 041/67 of 18 October 1967, concerning transfer of land tax to the localities.

The Chairman of the National Leadership Committee

DECREES:

Art. 1 - Articles 2 and 4 of Ordinance No. 7 signed on 13 April 1953, are hereby repealed and superseded as follows:

Art. 2 (new) - effective as of 1/1/68:

a) land tax on rice-field (defined in Chapter I) and land tax on gardens (defined in Chapter II) are collected for the village budgets;

b) urban land tax (defined in Chapter III) on real properties located in the prefecture or provincial, district capitals, is collected for the prefecture, provincial and municipal budgets.

Art. 2 - The rates of tax on rice-fields, gardens, and urban land will be determined once a year or at least once every three years by the local administrations in accordance with the procedure applicable in the establishment of modification of local tax categories.

The rates are fixed within the maximum and minimum limit described below:

A. Rice Field		Minimum	Maximum
(each hectare: 10,000 sq. meters)			
1)	Superclass	110\$	350\$
2)	Class I	85\$	240\$
3)	Class II	65\$	210\$
4)	Class III	45\$	150\$
5)	Class IV	25\$	70\$
6)	Class V	13\$	40\$



B. Gardens (each hectare: 10,000 sq. meters)		Minimum	Maximum
1)	Special class	450\$	1,200\$
2)	Superclass	370\$	970\$
3)	Class I	280\$	720\$
4)	Class II	100\$	430\$
5)	Class III	80\$	210\$
6)	Class IV	30\$	70\$
7)	Class V	20\$	50\$
C. Urban Land Tax			
a.	tax levied on the rent basis	6%	13%
b.	tax levied on the area basis (each sq. meter)		
	Superclass	2.50\$	7.00\$
	Class I	1.20\$	3.50\$
	Class II	0.75\$	2.50\$
	Class III	0.45\$	1.50\$
	Class IV	0.15\$	0.50\$

---

The tax rates will be put into effect after they have been ratified by the Ministry for Finance.

The maximum and minimum limits of rates computed on basis of area (hectare or square meters), are subject to modification in accordance with the procedure applicable in the establishment or change of local tax categories.

Art. 3 - Regulations concerning the establishment of tax, collection and law suit procedure set forth in Ordinance No. 7 of 13 April 1953 and modified by subsequent texts, will continue to be in force.

The authority vested in the governors and Directors of Direct Tax in Ordinance No. 7 of 13 April 1953, is hereby transferred to the Prefect, Province Chief or City Mayors.

Art. 4 - An Arrete of the Ministry for Finance will fix the regulations for implementing this decree-law.

Art. 5 - The Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive

Committee, the Commissioner for Finance, the Special Commissioner for Administration, are charged, each as to that which concerns him, with the execution of this decree law.

This decree law will be published in the Journal Official of the Republic of Vietnam.

Saigon,

1967

Arrete No. 2334-ND/HD<sup>CV</sup> of 19 September 1967 fixing the salaries for daily employees of category B.

The Chairman, Central Executive Committee,

Considering . . . . .

**ARRETES:**

Article 1.- From July 1, 1967 the monthly base pay of daily employees of Category B (including the 10% increase provided by decree-law No. 300-e/TTP mentioned above) shall be fixed again as follows:

Category	B1	B2	B3
Step 1 . .	2,830	2,020	1,860
Step 2 . .	3,070	2,180	2,020
Step 3 . .	3,310	2,340	2,180
Step 4 . .	3,550	2,500	2,340
Step 5 . .	3,790	2,660	2,500
Step 6 . .	4,110	2,900	2,740
Step 7 . .	4,430	3,140	2,980
Step 8 . .	4,750	3,380	3,220
Step 9 . .	5,070	3,620	3,460
Step 10. .	5,390	3,860	3,700

Article 2.- Besides this base pay, daily employees of Category B shall earn:

- a) 75% of the family allowances and high-cost of living allowances.
- b) The temporary increase provided in decree-law No. 106/SL/KTTC of 18 June, 1966.

Article 3.- All provisions contrary to the present arrete shall be superseded.

Article 4.- The Vice-Chairman, Central Executive Committee, Commissioners General, Commissioners, Special Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners, each as which that concerns him, of the execution of the present arrete

Saigon, 19 September 1967

S/ Air Vice Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY

THE NEW CHARTER  
OF THE  
VIETNAMESE UNIFIED BUDDHIST CONGREGATION

1967

CHAPTER I

Denomination - Headquarters - Emblem and Colours -

Art. 1 - The Unified organization of various Buddhist sects and associations from both the Southern and Northern schools in Vietnam shall be named "Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation" with its abridged form as V.U.B.C.

Art. 2 - The Central Headquarters of the Congregation shall be the National Temple, No. 16 Tran quoc Toan Street, Saigon.

Art. 3 - The emblem of the V.U.B.C. shall be the Dhamma Chakra with twelve spokes, as designed herewith.

Art. 4 - The Flag of the V.U.B.C. shall be the same as that adopted by the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

CHAPTER II

Aims and Objects

Art. 5 - The V.U.B.C. harmoniously groups within its organization various sects and associations from both the Southern and Northern schools in Vietnam with the view to serve the nation and mankind through the propagation of the Dhamma and carrying out of cultural, educational, charitable and social activities.

CHAPTER III

Membership and Fundamental principles.

Art. 6 - The V.U.B.C. shall comprise the Buddhist sects and associations from both the Southern and Northern schools in Vietnam that accept this constitution.

Art. 7 - The sects and associations grouped within the V.U.B.C. shall have their internal sovereignty respected and shall be equal in all Buddhist affairs.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Organization.

Art. 8 - The V.U.B.C. shall be a part of the World Buddhist Sangha Council and a regional centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists.

Art. 9 - At the central Headquarters, there shall be two councils:

- The Supreme Council of the Sangha
- The Spiritual Leadership Council

##### The Supreme Council of the Sangha:

Art. 10 - The Supreme Council of the Sangha shall comprise the Sangha representatives of each sect (having ranks in the Sila and Vinaya hierarchy) grouped within the V.U.B.C. there shall be three elders and three venerables.

Art. 11 - An Elder shall be a 60-year-old monk having strictly observed 20 Lenten days, leading a pure life with strict abstinence by the Sila and Vinaya and having made noteworthy achievements in his service of the Dhamma. A Venerable shall be a 40-year old monk, having complied with the above mentioned conditions and having been ordained Bhikkhu for 20 years.

Art. 12 - The Supreme Council of the Sangha shall hold office for 4 years. The sect whose representative passes away before the end of the term, shall appoint another for replacement.

Art. 13 - The Supreme Council of the Sangha shall have the duty to:

a. Enthroned the Supreme Patriarch and the Deputy Supreme Patriarch selected from among the Elders of the Council;

b. Appoint the Committee of Discipline whose members shall be selected from among the Elders and Venerables of the Council;

c. Approve the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General in charge of the Secretariat of the Supreme Patriarch upon the proposal of the latter;

d. Discuss and decide all Buddhist affairs relating to the Sila and Vinaya activities of the Sangha;

e. Approve the statutes and program of activities of the secretariat of the Supreme Patriarch;

f. Act as advisor to the Spiritual Leadership Council on matters relating to the Dhamma.

Art. 14 - The Supreme Council of the Sangha establishes a Committee of Discipline to supervise the application of the Sila and Vinaya by the Bhikkhus and Bhikkunis.

Art. 15 - The Supreme Council of the Sangha shall be placed under the leadership of:

- The Supreme Patriarch, and the Vice Supreme Patriarch.

Art. 16 - The Supreme Patriarch and his Deputy shall be enthroned by the Supreme Council of the Sangha. They shall hold office for 4 years and shall not belong to the same sect.

Art. 17 - The Supreme Patriarch shall have the duty to convene and preside over the Supreme Council, to supervise the application of the Sila and Vinaya by the Bhikkhus and Bhikkunis, to promulgate the decisions reached by the Council as well as to preside over the ceremony by which the Spiritual Leadership Council takes up its office.

Art. 18 - The Vice Supreme Patriarch assists the Supreme Patriarch and represents him in his absence.

Art. 19 - In case of the passing away of the Supreme Patriarch or the Vice-Supreme Patriarch before the end of his term, the Supreme Council of the Sangha will enthrone another elder of the same sect in the Council for replacement until the end of the term.

Art. 20 - The Secretariat of the Supreme Patriarch shall comprise the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General proposed by the Supreme Patriarch and selected from among the Venerables of the Supreme Council of the Sangha and approved by the latter.

### The Spiritual Leadership Council

Art. 21 - The General Assembly of representatives of various Buddhist sects and associations forming the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation shall elect the Spiritual Leadership Council.

Art. 22 - Equal representatives from each sect and association shall propose personalities to take up various offices in the Spiritual Leadership Council.

Art. 23 - The Spiritual Leadership Council shall direct on behalf of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation all the internal and external affairs.

The Spiritual Leadership Council shall comprise:

- 1 President (member of the Sangha with the rank of a Venerable and above),
- 4 Vice-Presidents (2 members of the Sangha with rank of Venerables and above, and 2 laymen),
- 1 Commissioner General for clergy affairs (member of the Sangha),
- 1 Commissioner General for the Propagation of the Dhamma (member of the Sangha),
- 1 Commissioner General for Buddhist studies (member of the Sangha),
- 1 Commissioner General for Secular Studies (member of the Sangha or a layman),
- 1 Commissioner General for Cultural Affairs (member of the Sangha),
- 1 Commissioner General for Social Affairs (a nun),
- 1 Commissioner General for lay affairs ( a layman),
- 1 Commissioner General for Youth (member of the Sangha),
- 1 Commissioner General of Finance (a layman),
- 1 Commissioner General for construction (a layman),

- 1 Commissioner General in charge of the Chaplaincy,
- 1 Secretary General (a member of the Sangha),
- 2 Assistant Secretary General (layman),
- 1 Treasurer-General (layman),
- 2 Assistant Treasurer-General (layman)

Art. 24 - Depending on the needs in Buddhist Affairs, the General Council of the Congregation shall have power to elect additional Commissioners General in the future according to the proposal by the Spiritual Leadership Council.

Art. 25 - Each Commission General shall comprise various Commissions. Each Commission shall be headed by a commissioner. Commissioner shall either be elected by the Commissioner General and approved by the General Council, or by the Spiritual Leadership Council if entrusted to do so by the General Council. Commissioners shall be allowed to attend the meeting of the enlarged Spiritual Leadership Council.

Art. 26 - Commissions General shall have the following Commissions and in the future, may in case of need, have other additional commissions.

1. The Commission General for Clergy Affairs shall comprise:

- A Commission for Northern Buddhist monks;
- A Commission for Southern Buddhist monks;
- A Commission for Northern Buddhist nuns;
- A Commission for Southern Buddhist nuns;

2. The Commission General for the Propagation of the Dhamma shall comprise:

- A Commission for original works and translation;
- A Commission for propagation;
- A Commission for censorship;



3. The Commission General for Buddhist studies shall comprise:

- A Commission for Elementary Buddhist Studies;
- A Commission for Intermediate Buddhist Studies;
- A Commission for Higher Buddhist Studies;

4. The Commission General for Secular studies shall comprise:

- A Commission for Education of the masses;
- A Commission for Professional Studies;
- A Commission for Elementary Education;
- A Commission for Secondary Education;
- A Commission for University Education;

5. The Commission General for Cultural Affairs shall comprise:

- A Commission for Letters and Fine Arts.

6. The Commission General for Social Affairs shall comprise:

- A Commission for Public Health;
- A Commission for Charitable works.

7. The Commission General for Lay Affairs shall comprise:

- A Commission for Northern Buddhist Laity;
- A Commission for Southern Buddhist Laity;
- A Commission for Buddhist professionals.

8. The Commission General for Buddhist youth shall comprise:

- A Commission for Buddhist families;
- A Commission for Buddhist University students;
- A Commission for Buddhist High School students;
- A Commission for Buddhist youth;
- A Commission for Buddhist Scouts.

9. The Commissioner General of Finance shall comprise:
- A Commission for the management of movables;
  - A Commission for the management of immovables.
10. The Commission General for construction shall comprise:
- A Commission for the construction of shrines and temples;
  - A Commission for the construction of public offices.
11. The Commission General in charge of the Buddhist chaplaincy shall comprise:
- A Commission for Buddhist Affairs;
  - A Commission for Administration.

Art. 27 - The Secretariat of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall base on the actual needs to establish sections or divisions. Each section or division shall be headed by a Section Chief or Division Chief appointed by the President of the Spiritual Leadership Council. The officials in charge of the secretariats of the Commissions General and Commissions shall be appointed by the respective Commissioners General or Commissioners to whom they shall be responsible, but the list of these officials shall be sent through the Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council.

Art. 28 - The President of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall manage all affairs of the Congregation and represent it before the law of the country.

Art. 29 - All offices of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall be clearly determined in the statutes.

Art. 30 - To promote and control Buddhist affairs in provinces, the Spiritual Leadership Council shall appoint representatives in various regions bearing the names of the following famous monks of Vietnam:

- Van Hanh (Northern part of Central Lowland)
- Lieu Quan (Southern part of Central Lowland)
- Khuong Viet (Central Highland).

- Khanh Hoa (Eastern part of Southern Lowland)
- Hue Quang (Western part I of Southern Lowland)
- Khanh Anh (Western part II of Southern Lowland)
- Quang Duc (Saigon area placed directly under the supervision of the Spiritual Leadership Council).

#### The Spiritual Leadership Council

Art. 31 - The Buddhists monks, nuns and lay people from North Vietnam now living in the South shall form a special region named Vinh Nghiem. This region with no fixed boundaries shall have power to establish a representative committee to promote Buddhist affairs.

Art. 32 - In each province, town (separate administrative unit) or district in the capital, there shall be a Provincial municipal and district congregation run by a committee of representatives comprising:

- A Chief Representative;
- Two Deputy Representatives;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Clergy Affairs and Rites;
- 1 Special Commissioner for the Propagation of the Dhamma;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Education;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Cultural and Social Affairs;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Finance and Construction;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Lay Affairs;
- 1 Special Commissioner for Youth;
- 1 First Secretary;
- 1 Chief Treasurer;
- 1 Deputy Treasurer;
- 1 Board of Controlling Advisors.

According to the actual needs, Sub-Committees shall be set up and headed by Sub-Committee Chiefs.

Art. 33 - To promote and supervise Buddhist affairs in various districts, the Spiritual Leadership Council shall appoint district representatives proposed by the Provincial Congregation.

In any province where the provincial representative committee finds it necessary to set up a district representative committee to promote Buddhist Affairs, the Spiritual Leadership Council shall be requested to issue decisions for its establishment.

Art. 34 - All the temples, the clergy and the laity from various Buddhist sects and associations in villages (in provinces) or Sub-Districts (in the Capital) shall be grouped together to set up the Representative Committee of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation in each Village or sub-district, the composition of which shall be:

- 1 Chief Representative;
- 1 Deputy Representative;
- 1 Secretary;
- 1 Treasurer;
- 1 Deputy Treasurer;
- 4 Controlling Advisors.

Sub-committees shall be set up according to requirements. In each Village Hamlet, division of a Sub-District, a unit of the Congregation shall be set up according to the decision of the Provincial, Municipal or District (Saigon) congregation.

Art. 35 - Various offices in the Representative Committees of any province, town, district, village, sub-district, hamlet, division of a sub-district shall be assumed by equal representatives of each sect and association concerned. In the absence of organizations representing sects and associations, the assembly of monks, nuns and lay people in the locality shall elect people to assume various functions in the representative committee according to the vertical administrative system.

Art. 36 - The term of the Spiritual Leadership Council and Representative Committees of various ranks shall be two years.

The outgoing members can be reelected.

Art. 37 - In the occurrence of any vacancy among the members of the Spiritual Leadership Council:

- The Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall appoint one among the four Vice-Presidents to the post of Acting President in case the latter's office becomes vacant;
- The Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall appoint another replacement in case other posts become vacant;
- The Commissioner General shall propose the replacement subject for approval by the Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council in case the commissioner's office becomes vacant.

In the occurrence of any vacancy among the members of the Provincial, Town, District, Village or Sub-District representative committees, the above mentioned normal procedures shall be applied with the approval from higher level authorities.

#### CHAPTER V

Art. 38 - - The Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation shall hold

- Ordinary meetings;
- Extraordinary meetings;
- Annual General meeting;
- Extraordinary General Meetings.

Art. 39 - In the Supreme Council of the Sangha:

1. The Supreme Council of the Sangha shall meet once every three months and if found necessary shall hold extraordinary meetings.
2. There shall be a General meeting once every year and if found necessary extraordinary meetings shall be held. Ten representatives from each sect of the Sangha shall be attending the General meeting of the Supreme Council.
3. There shall be a general meeting every four years to enthrone the Supreme Patriarch and the Vice Supreme Patriarch. Participants to the General meeting shall be the same as those mentioned in Par. 2.

4. All the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Sangha shall be convened by the Supreme Patriarch.

5. In the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Sangha, the Board of Leaders of the Executive Council shall be invited to take part but not empowered to vote.

Art. 40 - In the Spiritual Leadership Council:

1. The Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall meet twice every month, and if found necessary shall hold extraordinary meetings. Participants to the meeting shall comprise the President acting as Chairman, the Vice-President, the Commissioners General, the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretaries General, the Treasurer-General, the Assistant Treasurers-General.

2. The enlarged Spiritual Leadership Council shall meet under the chairmanship of its President once every month, and if found necessary shall hold extraordinary meetings. Participants to this meeting shall comprise the Board of Leaders of the Spiritual Leadership Council, the Commissioners, Division-Chiefs and Section-Chiefs in the Secretariat of the Spiritual Leadership Council.

3. Before the holding of the annual general administrative assembly, a mixed annual general meeting shall be held with the participation of the Supreme Council of the Sangha and the enlarged Spiritual Leadership Council to review past Buddhist affairs and plan a common program of Buddhist activities for the coming year. This General meeting shall be convened by the President of the Spiritual Leadership Council. The chairman of the General meeting shall be elected by the participants to the meeting.

4. A general administrative meeting of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall be held once every year, and if found necessary extraordinary general meetings shall be held. Attending the general meeting shall be the enlarged Spiritual Leadership Council, the Chief and Deputy Representative of each region, and five representatives from each province, town and city district. This general meeting shall be convened by the President of the Spiritual Leadership Council with a view to report on and review past Buddhist affairs, to propose and settle all necessary questions and plan a new program of activities. This general meeting shall be presided over by the President of the Spiritual Leadership Council and placed under the patronage of the Supreme Council of the Sangha with no power of voting.

5. The General Council of the Congregation shall meet once every two years to review and decide all Buddhist affairs as well as to elect the new leading body of the Spiritual Leadership Council. The official participants to the general assembly of the Congregation shall be five representatives from each sect and association forming the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation. The Supreme Council of the Sangha, the enlarged Spiritual Leadership Council, the Chief and Deputy Representatives to each region and two representatives of the provincial, town, district, and city congregation, submit constructive ideas but shall not have power to vote. The General Council of the Congregation shall have power to hold extraordinary sessions in the occurrence of a very important problem which may threaten the very existence of the Dhamma. Ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the General Council shall be convened by the President of the Spiritual Leadership Council. The chairman of the meeting of the General Council shall be elected by the members present.

Art. 41 - From the level of the Provincial Congregation down, there shall be ordinary or extraordinary meetings, depending upon the decision of the representative committee of the congregation concerned. But normally there shall be a general meeting once a year. The general meeting shall be held once every two years to elect the representative committee. The ordinary and extraordinary meeting shall be convened by the Chief Representative with the aim to review past Buddhist affairs, plan the new program of activities and elect the new Representative committee towards the end of its term of office. The ordinary and extraordinary meeting of the Representative Committee shall be presided over by the Chief Representative. The General meeting shall elect its own chairman. The participants to the meeting shall be the members of the Representative Committee. There shall be two categories of participants to the ordinary and extraordinary meetings:

1. In case the representative committee being elected by the local sects and associations, the official representatives attending the general meeting shall be the representatives of the sects and associations with equal representation. The representative committee of the level concerned, and the representative committee of the lower levels shall be invited to attend but not empowered to vote.

2. In case the representative committee is not established by the various sects and associations, the official representatives attending the general meeting shall be the delegates appointed by the general meeting of the Congregation of lower

level. Monks, nuns and lay people shall attend the general meeting but shall not have power to vote.

Art. 42 - The normal principles of the organization shall be:

1. The members of lower level shall obey those of higher level.
2. The quorum for the first meeting shall be more than half of the official members attending. If not, with the second meeting any number attending shall be valid.
3. Only official delegates shall have power to vote. The assembly shall decide the form of voting which shall become valid only with the approval of more than half of the delegates present.
4. Upon the request with valid reasons of more than half of the officers of the committee concerned, the chief of the congregation concerned shall have to hold extraordinary meeting. Upon the request of more than half of the official unit concerned, (from the provincial level downward) the leading organ of the level concerned shall have to hold extraordinary meeting with the approval of the Spiritual Leadership Council to avoid troubles and possible failure.

## CHAPTER VI

Corporative status and property.

Art. 43 - The V.U.B.C. shall have complete corporative status, and shall have power to get possession of, acquire, buy and sell or transfer and movables and immovables necessary for the attainment of the goal of the Congregation. The necessary immovables shall be temples, monasteries or other institutions for cultural, educational, and social activities.

Art. 44 - The V.U.B.C. shall have power to receive or inherit property donated by individuals or other corporations.

Art. 45 - The President of the Spiritual Leadership Council shall have power to represent the V.U.B.C. on the documents relating to the rights mentioned in Article 43 and Article 44.

Art. 46 - All sects and associations forming the V.U.B.C. shall enjoy the same rights and privileges mentioned in Art. 43 and Art. 44.



Art. 47 - The property of the V.U.B.C. shall comprise:

- The donated movables and immovables;
- The movables and immovables created by the V.U.B.C.

#### CHAPTER VII

Temples and Monasteries.

Art. 48 - All National Temples, Village temples, shrines, pagodas built by monks and nuns and Buddhist associations shall be considered as temples and monasteries of the V.U.B.C. and the V.U.B.C. shall have the duty to care for and protect the property while recognizing the owners of the institution concerned.

#### CHAPTER VIII

The Sangha and laity.

Art. 49 - The Sramanera and Sramaneriika being religious novices having left their families, and having taken vows to obey the ten commandments shall be admitted to the congregation but still being on their probationary period, shall not be allowed to discuss the affairs of the Sangha. Shall be called members of the Sangha, the monks and nuns of Vietnam that have been officially ordained Bhikkhus and Bhikkunis.

Art. 50 - All persons living in Vietnam, regardless of classes, age, occupation, nationality, that have accepted the commandments or that have Buddhist faith and live accordingly shall be called Buddhist devotees in the V.U.B.C.

#### CHAPTER IX

Implementation.

Art. 51 - The Spiritual Leadership Council shall have a set of internal rules, clearly explaining the details to implement this constitution.

## CHAPTER X

### Amendment.

Art. 52 - Any proposed amendment to this constitution shall be submitted by the Spiritual Leadership Council to the General Assembly of the Congregation for examination and voting. The amendment shall be adopted only with two third (2/3) majority of the official delegates of various sects and associations attending the General Assembly.

The present constitution comprising ten chapters with fifty two articles, has been amended and then adopted on, the 4th day of 3rd month of the Lunar Year of Dinh-Mui (Buddhist Era 2511) i.e., the 14th March 1967, by the representatives of various Buddhist sects and association from both the Southern and Northern schools in Vietnam that have founded the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Congregation.

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## WHY VC DO AND DON'T DEFECT..

A recently published analysis of VC vulnerabilities (SIMULMATIC study entitled "Improving the Effectiveness of the Chieu Hoi Program" September 1967, available in JUSPAO Planning Office) by an independent research organization, basing itself on hundreds of defector interviews and hundreds of interviews, including nearly 90 in-depth case studies, conversations and visits by the researchers to most of the Chieu Hoi centers, have revealed Viet Cong defection vulnerabilities.

These vulnerabilities, reconfirmed by the depth studies, include:

War weariness; hardships and deprivations; homesickness and nostalgia for friends and relatives; disapproval of personally-observed cadre-actions that are in contrast with previous cadre statements or promises made during indoctrination sessions.

Indications of divisive tendencies spotted among the VC in earlier studies continue and involve a certain amount of friction between Northerners, Regroupees and Southern cadre, the former two being considered overbearing by the Southerners. While this is not clearly brought out in the study interviews which took place during 1966, the increased integration of Northern cadre and NVA officers into under-strength main force VC units might even have accentuated these stresses. Other strains have to do with the inequality of treatment between officers or civilian cadre of all ranks and the ordinary main force soldier or guerilla, the outlook of the well-indoctrinated old-timer and the recent recruit, who in an increasing number of cases has been forcibly impressed into service, and the constant self-criticism sessions which are stage-managed by the cadre and cordially disliked by the participants. A man's social origins are also held against him in the VC ranks. Though a good many VC leaders come from a middle class or landholding farmer background there is considerable career discrimination against men of these backgrounds and cadre ralliers often cite these discriminations as one reason for rallying.

There is no marked change since the earlier vulnerability studies in the deterrents to rallying. Besides tight discipline, strict controls and continuing indoctrination, major deterrents remain in the fear of being mistreated upon capture or surrender, and the conditioned disbelief or suspicions concerning US war aims and the mass US involvement in Viet Nam. VC indoctrination has been quite successful in depicting Americans to those who have no first hand experience with them, as a surrogate for the French and continuers of the white colonial tradition.

The latest findings confirm that a majority of ralliers appear to abandon the fight as a consequence of realizing VC failures and falsehoods rather than as a positive decision of commitment to the GVN. Many continue to regard the ultimate aims of the VC as just, and their pursuit of them as commendable. Though they may feel that the revolution and they personally have been betrayed by their leaders, they consider as a personal reproach strident propaganda that assails VC aims and ridicules VC adherents.

While these are rather standard Chieu Hoi deterrents and vulnerabilities that have appeared to date in every study of rallier motivations, some new findings point the way to further analysis and the search for new techniques. For example:

Certain days are believed to be unlucky and therefore inauspicious for such activities as rallying. These include the 5th, 14th and 23rd of the lunar month.

Loudspeaker appeals appear to be especially effective at night.

Villagers of VC-controlled areas sometimes go to market towns, district and even the province capital despite VC prohibitions. Market centers and district towns contiguous to VC-controlled locations should be considered particularly promising for getting word-of-mouth communications on the Chieu Hoi program back to potential ralliers.

The cadre require a political rationale for making a break, in addition to the GVN career incentives which form the core of the Dai Doan Ket program. Generally the higher the cadre, the more sophisticated the rationale and the better the job offer will have to be. Citing progress by the GVN in achieving reforms, eradicating social injustices, helping workers and

farmers, and pursuing the nation objectives to which the NLF pays only lip service, can help in pushing higher-ranking cadre over the brink to defection. But the technique will only work with cadre already nagged by self doubt and war weariness.

A predictable cadre reaction is linked to combat situations. The leaders of battered units, according to study findings, tend to be more vulnerable to Chieu Hoi appeals, as a direct consequence of the defeat and hardships sustained.

Higher level cadre are said to be generally fond of radio listening and are freer to listen than the men under their control. Hoi Chanh identify BBC as a major source of news and information, chiefly because of its credibility image.

Interviews continue to confirm the primacy of radio and loudspeaker systems as the principal sources of information in rural Vietnam. This is true also within the Chieu Hoi reception centers.

Within the centers themselves, according to the study, there are some cautions to be observed. These include meticulous observance of the promises made in the Chieu Hoi campaign literature, for confidence in GVN promises concerning fair treatment is the decisive factor in the Hoi Chanh's final decision to rally. Treatment at the centers, it is stated, is rarely brutal but frequently degrading, and there is continued apprehension among the ralliers, leading to wild rumors when cadre returnees are transferred between centers or to the National Chieu Hoi Center in Saigon.

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SOME THOUGHTS ON CHINESE AND WESTERN  
SCIENTIFIC THEORY

by

Paul F. Hooper

Mr. Hooper, who is on the staff of the Asia Training Center in Honolulu, has written a perceptive article designed to give the technician coming to the Orient an appreciation of other approaches to scientific development. His observations have particular meaning for the technician working with the Vietnamese, who are analogues of the Chinese tradition.

## INTRODUCTION

### I

More than a few features of traditional Chinese civilization have been attributed to the "inscrutable and mystic" nature of the Orient and passed off as degenerate. Science is often one of these. (1) However, even a brief scanning of actual Chinese scientific and technological accomplishments through the ages indicates a sophistication rivaling that of the West. Prior to the first century B.C., Chinese mathematicians were using the decimal place, the concept of zero, and decimally graduated calipers to check their algebraic computations. They developed their algebra to the point that it led the world in the solution of equations during the Sung and Yuan dynasties (960-1279 and 1279-1368). In astronomy, they were the most persistent and accurate observers anywhere before the Renaissance. Their star charts and records of eclipses, comets, and meteors are useful even today. In fact, the schedule for Halley's Comet was derived primarily from Chinese astronomic records. They built the first practical seismograph ca. 130 A.D. In optics, acoustics, and magnetism, they led the West until recent centuries. They were the first to develop an effective harness for spans of horses. Iron casting was mastered by the Chinese some fifteen centuries before it was in the West. Mechanical clocks originated not in Renaissance Europe, but in T'ang China. (2) Biological controls for pests and insects originated in China as did the practice of medical inoculation. Using silk drive belts, the Chinese were the first to convert rotary motion to longitudinal motion. In medicine, China was never fraught by the blind allegiance to mineral remedies which plagued Europe from Galen's time to that of Paracelsus. Finally, it is hardly necessary to mention that China produced the first examples of gunpowder, cannon, paper, block and movable-type printing, and porcelain. (3)

In fact, prior to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the Scientific Revolution in the West, Chinese science and technology rivaled and often surpassed contemporary Western accomplishments. Further, during this period the Chinese scientific and technological contribution to the West (in terms of devices and concepts accepted) was quantitatively greater than that offered by the West to China.

The square-pallet chain pump, the water-powered edge runner mill, water-powered metallurgical blowing engines, piston bellows, the rotary fan, winnowing machines, the horizontal warploom and drawloom, silk refining machinery, the wheel-barrow, the sailing carriage and the wagon mill, the breast strap and collar hose harnesses, the crossbow, the kite, deep-well drilling procedures, the mastery of iron casting, Cordan and iron chain suspension bridges, the segmental arch bridge, water-tight lock gates, water-tight ship compartments, aerodynamically efficient sails, the post-stern rudder, and, of course, gunpowder, the magnetic compass, paper manufacturing, block and movable-type printing, and porcelain are but some of the devices and concepts utilized by Europe which are unquestionably of Chinese origin. (4) In contrast, the only Western ideas and techniques utilized by China during this period were the screw, liquid force pumps, the crankshaft, and the clock escapement. (5) These, plus some improved techniques and instruments for astronomical observations introduced by the Arabs during the Yuan era, constitute the bulk of Western contribution to Chinese science and technology prior to the time of the Western intervention in China. While it might be argued that the per-item quality of the Western contribution was higher than China's, there is little question that the total significance of China's contribution outweighs that of the West.

## II

In the face of this comparison, one might logically wonder why China has, for the most part, fared so badly in the hands of Western historians of science. The key to this apparent inconsistency lies in the fact that the interchange between the two cultures was entirely technological. Nowhere is there proof (regardless of numerous nineteenth-century studies to the contrary) that a major concept in scientific theory ever passed from East to West or vice versa. Each culture, developing in essential isolation from the other as it did, produced a unique philosophical, epistemological, and, consequently, scientific tradition which could not and did not admit the validity of the other tradition. The problem, as in politics, commerce, and other realms, lies not in the lack of opportunity for the exchange of theory, but in the fact that each culture held to a basically different epistemological framework. Each regarded the other as "nonscientific," and Western his-



## FOUNDATIONS OF WESTERN AND CHINESE SCIENCE

### I

As suggested, the intellectual concerns of any culture are largely shaped by its prevailing epistemology, and scientific theory, at least in the West and in China, is a particularly direct example of this observation. The foundations of both Western and Chinese science lie in the intellectual tradition of each culture.

It goes almost without saying that the essential characteristics of the Western intellectual tradition are the acceptance of authority based upon juristic natural law and of goals dictated by utopian ideals. The origin of the former characteristic most probably dates from Babylonian concepts of authority although it did not become an essential portion of the Western tradition until the Hellenistic era. That it did at this time is primarily due to the timely juxtaposition of the rise of Mediterranean monarchies, the belated realization of regularity in natural phenomena, Stoicism's philosophic justification of natural law, Judaism's metaphysical justification of an omnipotent, law-giving God, and Epicureanism's argument that nature acts according to principle rather than chance. The combined impact of these items was sufficient to inject the concept of natural law into Western thought where it has since remained.

Closely related to natural law and an equally vital portion of the Western tradition is the notion of utopia. Inspired largely by Plato and translated into immediate terms by St. Augustine (to a lesser extent by Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas), the notion was firmly implanted in the Western mind by the likes of Thomas More, Kepler, Galileo, Locke, Newton, Voltaire, Boyle; and Comte. Throughout the Christian era, a promise of utopias has provided the basic inspiration underlying the majority of Western philosophic, social, and scientific thought. Further, it is beyond doubt that the union of utopian goals with the authority of natural law has produced the great movements of the modern world ranging from the Renaissance to the rise of ideologies.

(6)

torians, so often products of their own scientific tradition, have largely accepted this viewpoint.

Consequently, the real problem in the history of Chinese science, at least for the West, lies not so much in searching out the list of Chinese scientific and technological accomplishments as in understanding the different intellectual foundations underlying scientific theory in China and in the West.

While the social and political ramifications of this epistemological or intellectual framework are most obvious, the scientific ramifications are more important. The first fully developed example of the combination of universal authority with utopian ends lies in Newton's celestial mechanics, and it was specifically this example which inspired the later social and political utilizations of natural law and utopia, which, in turn, so altered the Western world.

Yet, significant as these immediate ramifications may be, the ultimate importance of the Western intellectual framework lies at a more profound level. It is obvious that the conception of "good" within the Western tradition is (and has been throughout at least the Christian era) identified almost exclusively with an a priori hypothesis and that the confirmation of this hypothesis is drawn entirely from a posteriori, Euclidean deduction. The Western world view is, then, based upon a hypothetical assumption that is acceptable only so long as the deductive data confirms it. Since there is nothing in the method to guarantee that new facts, incompatible with the hypothesis, will not arise, there is no final absolute within the Western tradition save, perhaps, the method itself. Consequently, with the periodic discovery of new evidence contradictory to the existing hypothesis, the West has undergone intellectual revolutions such as the Renaissance. Such discoveries can in large part be credited to the rise of the inductive process since the time of Bacon. This would appear to be the vital function of the inductive method. Resultingly, the West has enjoyed a dynamism and linear historical outlook absent in cultures based upon perpetual absolutes.

It is, however, important to note that the West, while free from perpetual absolutes, is continually subject to the fervor induced by utopian promises sanctioned by natural law, and is thus given to a doctrinaire and supercilious advocacy of its world view.

This tendency is especially important. Not only is the overall Western intellectual framework based upon the scientific method of hypothetical deduction and inductive criticism, but so is the current post-Newtonian world view. Founded upon Newton's concept of universal mechanistic laws and inspired by the prospect of a scientific utopia, the present Western world view is inexorably dependent upon the mathematized hypothesis and equally

committed to the advocacy of scientific progress. (7)  
But of basic importance, to return to the original point, is that the fact that world views one way or another involve laymen more than scientists, and it is laymen, not scientists, who carry one culture's attitudes, institutions and devices to other cultures. The implications herein for Western relations with the non-Western world are obvious.

Such is the essential nature of the Western intellectual tradition and its scientific offspring, and any comparison of Chinese and Western science must proceed from this point.

## II

Chinese science, like its Western counterpart, is the product of a larger intellectual framework. The similarity, however, stops at this point. Where post-Newtonian Western thought regards plants, animals, man, minerals, heavenly bodies, etc. as specific realms, each subject to the supreme authority of a particular natural law, the traditional Chinese world view holds that man and his environment are interrelated parts of an organic and cosmic whole. Largely because of agrarian China's almost total dependence upon favorable natural conditions and upon harmony among men in her clan-based society, the Western mechanistic, atomic view never developed. Instead, there arose an organismic view in which every phenomenon is connected with all others according to a hierarchical order. This has been characteristic of Chinese thought since ancient times. (8)

According to Chinese epistemology, all things behave not because of essentially isolated actions and reactions, but because they are endowed with intrinsic qualities which cause them to act in a particular and consistent manner. The real nature of the world and the universe, therefore is not to be discovered in abstract natural laws, but in an ordered, patterned, and hierarchical system of symbolic correlations describing the organic association of all things, trite to elaborate. Where the West seeks to discover causation, China seeks to discover association. (9)

Consequently, the traditional purpose of knowledge in China has been to discover the exact order or pattern of these organic relationships.

In the same manner that the West's legalist, utopian framework produced the basic features of the Western intellectual tradition, China's organismic framework produced the more essential characteristics of Chinese thought. The most fundamental ramification arising from the Western framework was and is the dynamic and even revolutionary element inherent in its hypothetical deductive critical inductive methodology. At a corresponding level in Chinese thought, there was a largely opposite development. The organic framework required inductive examination, but had no place for hypothetical deduction. The following quote from the Han Shu, while concerned with alchemy, demonstrates the approach:

"(The wizard Li) Shao-chun said to the Emperor (Wu Ti of Han): 'Sacrifice to the stove and you will be able to summon things (i.e. spirits). Summon spirits and you will be able to change cinnabar powder into yellow gold. With this yellow gold you will make vessels to eat and drink out of. You will then increase your span of life. Having increased your span of life, you will be able to see the hsien (仙) of P'eng-lai (magical herb) that is in the midst of the sea. Then you may perform the sacrifices feng and shan, and escape death.'" (10)

Inductive methodology utilizes no hypotheses, and the absence of these fallible concepts largely eliminates the opportunity for intellectual ventures beyond the confines of the original framework. This precludes the appearance of revolutionary aspects in Chinese thought. While it might be argued that the organismic framework is itself a hypothesis, the point remains that it is not susceptible to its own methods since the function of methodology in an organismic setting is to examine rather than to confirm. Consequently, there is a fundamental rigidity to Chinese thought which is in stark contrast to the basically revolutionary nature of Western thought. (11) The periodic discovery of basic evidence (such as strange natural phenomena) incompatible with the hierarchical pattern has traditionally been explained as evidence of the national leadership's inability to accord itself with nature's ways, thus disrupting the entire pattern of

organic relationships. (12) To a West that has traditionally thrown off the old hypothesis when faced with a similar situation, the Chinese solution appears to be degenerate rationalization.

Arising from and in turn reinforcing the rigidly inductive methodology required by the organismic framework are numerous features commonly used to characterize traditional Chinese thought. Perhaps most basic among these characteristics is the fact that Chinese thought is essentially cyclical (though hardly static) rather than linear. As the original organic framework calls for internal examination of things rather than an external confirmation, traditionally the Chinese did not, as suggested earlier, question the framework itself. Since such questioning (and the intellectual revolution which so often follows) is the very essence of linear Western thought, traditional Chinese thought remained within cyclical confines. (13)

The inductive process requires that examination start with the most elementary feature which is, in the Chinese view, man. As Confucius put it:

"The achieving of true knowledge depends upon the investigation of things. When things are investigated, then true knowledge is achieved; when true knowledge is achieved, then the will becomes sincere; when the will is sincere, then the heart (or mind) is set right; when the heart is set right, then the personal life is cultivated; when the personal life is cultivated, then the family life is regulated; when the family life is regulated, then the national life is orderly; when the national life is orderly, then there is peace in this world. From the emperor down to the common man, all must regard the cultivation of the personal life as the root or foundation."

Among other things, this passage contains the essential inspiration behind the entire scheme of Confucian social relationships.

More fundamental, however, the Confucian statement, reflects the general Chinese supposition that nature is a macrocosm

of man and that nature can be understood only through a thorough understanding of man. The task, then, is not to study man and nature in the mechanistic Western sense but, through self-examination, to grasp the intrinsic quality of man and, subsequently, nature. Self-elevation, contrary to the West, is the origin of the path to pure knowledge. (15)

This demonstration of the utilization of order, pattern, and induction leads to another common characteristic of Chinese thought--the tao (道). The sum of the intrinsic qualities of a given area or subject (i.e. kinship, fatherhood, etc., up to nature itself), the concept provides the means of maintaining systematic unity at a higher level in the hierarchical pattern of relationships. (16) In their effort to create ordered, naturalistic explanations for all worldly and celestial phenomena, the Chinese found such a notion indispensable.

The effort to create this explanation found its most eloquent expression with the emergence of the Yin-Yang (陰陽) and Wu Hsing (五行) schools. Building upon the philosophic concepts from which they took their names, these schools created elaborate organic hierarchies relating man, nature, and the universe in numerically exact and predictable patterns. (17) Joined with Confucianism's social interpretation of the tao at the time of the Han Confucian synthesis, these schools provided the essential features of the unified, inductive, and organismic interpretation of the universe which is the traditional Chinese intellectual framework. Given Imperial sanction by the government's de facto recognition of the new Confucianism, it became a rigid and unyielding portion of the great unity that was China prior to the Western intervention. (18) Within this setting, needless to say, the role of pure science (or anything similar) has been much less explicitly defined than in the highly compartmentalized West, and the scientist's function is not unlike that of the philosopher.

## CONCLUSION

### I

It is understandable that the West has viewed the Chinese scientific tradition with considerable scorn and that the Chinese, until recently, have felt a similar contempt for Western science. The two traditions are poles apart. In purpose, the West has traditionally used science to verify natural laws and to seek after a utopia, whereas corresponding efforts in China sought only to perfect the internal structure of a preconceived and unquestionable framework. In method the West has relied upon the deductive hypothesis and inductive criticism while China has avoided speculation and relied almost exclusively upon induction. The use of scientific laws, fundamental to the Western scientist, was never a factor in China. Conversely, the Chinese notion of the intrinsic nature of things is equally alien to the Western mind. Finally, Western scientific thought is inclined toward theoretical conceptions while Chinese thought has traditionally centered upon the aesthetic or that which is immediately observable and, as a result, the scientific experiences of one culture tend to be meaningless to the other. Each considers the other's scientific tradition degenerate.

On another level, Chinese science and technology proper was carried on largely under Imperial sanction by members of the bureaucracy. Imperial observatories, workshops, and arsenals as well as Imperial control of the salt and iron industries provided occupation for those interested. Science was not, as in the West, largely a private venture. Since the government's sanction of science provided an additional impulse toward applied science at the expense of theoretical science, the theory-minded West found this tendency another proof of degeneracy within the Chinese tradition. (19) Thus, only in terms of technology is there common ground between the Chinese and Western scientific traditions.



## II

There are, of course, some similarities between the scientific concerns of the two cultures. Both, for example, have used careful, empirical research methods. (20) The Confucian "Ladder of Souls" bears striking similarity to Aristotle's concept of vegetable, sensitive, and rational souls, and the Wu Hsing notion of elements is not dissimilar to the four Aristotelian elements. (21) Finally, although the list might continue on, just as utopias have inspired the West, there is a similar inspiration in Confucianism.

This is not, however, startling. It is only reasonable that sophisticated people, observing essentially the same phenomena, should arrive at similar conclusions. The startling fact is that their approaches and conclusions are, for the most part, so fundamentally different. One can only conclude that each culture has its own causality, its own logic, its own thought forms, and, consequently, its own science.

# FOOTNOTES

- (1) Even relatively sophisticated Western texts on the general history of science, providing they mention Chinese science at all, tend to be guilty of this attitude in spirit, if not in actual statement. For one of many examples, see Stephen F. Mason, A History of the Sciences (ref. ed.; New York, Collier Books, 1962), pp. 73-89.
- (2) The escapement is a European contribution.
- (3) Joseph Needham, "Poverties and Triumphs of the Chinese Scientific Tradition," Scientific Change, ed. A.C. Crombie (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1961), pp. 117-80. Hereafter cited as Needham, "Poverties and Triumphs."
- (4) Joseph Needham, Science and Civilization in China: Volume I (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1954), pp. 240-41. Hereafter cited as Needham, Vol. I.
- (5) Ibid., p. 243
- (6) However, the twentieth century popularity of the organismic approach may drastically alter this outlook.
- (7) For a more thorough discussion of these matters, consult the standard intellectual histories. Perceptive summaries are found in F.S.C. Northrop, The Meeting of East and West (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1947), pp. 291-311, and Joseph Needham, Human Law and the Laws of Nature in China and the West (London: Oxford University Press, 1951), pp. 13-21. Hereafter cited as Needham, Human Law.
- (8) Needham, "Poverties and Triumphs", p. 121.
- (9) Joseph Needham, Science and Civilization in China: Volume II (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1956), p. 281. Hereafter cited as Needham, Vol. II.
- (10) Arthur Waley, "Notes on Chinese Alchemy," Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, VI (1930), p. 2.
- (11) Needham, Vol. II, p. 280.

- (12) Theodore De Bary et al., Sources of Chinese Tradition (New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), pp. 223-224.
- (13) Needham, Vol. II, p. 280.
- (14) As quoted by Northrop, p. 323.
- (15) Fung Yu-lan, A Short History of Chinese Philosophy, ed. Derk Bodde (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1962) p. 5.
- (16) Ibid., pp. 167-169.
- (17) Ibid., pp. 193-195.
- (18) As De Bary, p. 511, points out, Neo-Confucianism, far from a Renaissance, built upon the original framework tying man even more intimately to the universal order and pattern through a more sophisticated, inductive metaphysics.
- (19) Needham, "Poverties and Triumphs", pp. 124-125.
- (20) Ibid., p. 124.
- (21) Needham, Vol. II, p. 23. Quoting Hsün Tzŭ: "Water and fire have subtle spirits (ch'i 氣) but not life (sheng 生). Plants and trees have life (sheng and ch'i) but not perception (chih 知); birds and animals have perception (chih plus sheng and ch'i) but not a sense of justice (i 義). Man has spirits, life, and perception, and in addition the sense of justice, therefore he is the noblest of earthly beings."

PERSONNEL: key personnel of provinces, districts, and cities as of 18 Jan. 1968:

<u>PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
AN GIANG	LtCol Ly ba Pham	Prov. Chief
	Maj Nguyen van Tuoi	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Tran dac Thanh	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
	Maj Chan Nghet	Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
Chau Thanh	Capt Truong van Ta	District Chief (Acting)
Cho Moi	Capt Le ba Long	District Chief
Hue Duc	Capt Nguyen ngoc Diep	District Chief
Thot Not	Maj Nguyen minh Tam	District Chief
AN XUYEN	LtCol Ngo xuan Nghi	Prov. Chief
	Maj Truong van Chan	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Tran huynh Thanh	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Cai Nuoc	Capt Le ngoc Hy	District Chief
Dam Doi	Capt Nguyen van Xa	District Chief
Nam Can	Capt Lam van Nhuong	District Chief
Quan Long	Capt Nguyen van Phung	District Chief
Song Ong Doc	Lt Nguyen trong Thoai	District Chief
Thoi Binh	Lt Nguyen van Nghiem	District Chief
BA XUYEN	LtCol Huynh thao Luoc	Prov. Chief
	Maj Duong van Thua	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Truong van Nam	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
	Capt Thach Phem	Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
Ke Sach	Capt Diep van Sau	District Chief
Long Phu	Vacant	
My Xuyen	Lt Nguyen van Don	District Chief
Thanh Tri	Capt O van Hien	District Chief
Thuan Hoa	Lt Nguyen ngoc Anh	District Chief
Lich Hoi Thuong	Capt Lac thai Thuan	District Chief

NOTE: In order to provide our readers with a pre-Tet roster of key GVN personnel at province and district levels, this and the pages following were added to this issue after the Bulletin had gone to press. This explains the discrepancy between the date of this issue of the Bulletin and the "as of" date of the roster.

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
BAC LIEU	Maj Lam chanh Ngon	Prov. Chief
	Maj Mach van Truong	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Maj Son ngoc Quang	Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
	Mr. Huynh dang Giai	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Gia Rai	Maj Nguyen van Quyet	District Chief
Phuoc Long	Capt Nguyen Khuong Liem	District Chief
Vinh Chau	Capt Nguyen van Thiep	District Chief
Vinh Loi	Capt To van Hien	District Chief
BIEN HOA	LtCol Tran van Hai	Prov. Chief
	Capt Nguyen van Tinh	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Pham Cong Doi	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Cong Thanh	Capt Vu van Tuyen	District Chief
Di An	Capt Nguyen minh Chau	District Chief
Du Tu	Maj Huynh van Tho	District Chief
Long Thanh	Maj Le van Tinh	District Chief
Nhon Trach	Capt Pham van Vang	District Chief
Tan Uyen	Maj Nguyen duc Giam	District Chief
BINH LONG	LtCol Lo Cong Danh	Prov. Chief
	Capt Nguyen phu Duc	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Nguyen trong Cang	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
An Loc	Capt Duong van No	District Chief
Chon Thanh	Capt Nguyen van Xinh	District Chief
Loc Ninh	Capt Tran minh Cong	District Chief
BINH DINH	Maj Phan minh Tho	Prov. Chief
	Maj Pham van Hai	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Le quang Quy	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
An Nhon	Mr. Pham gia Dinh	District Chief (Acting)
An Tuc	Mr. Phan Hue	District Chief (Acting)
Binh Khe	Mr. Tran Hong	District Chief
Hoai An	Lt Luu xuan Quyen	District Chief
Hoai Nhon	Capt Hong bao Hien	District Chief
Phu Cat	Vacant	
Phu My	Capt Cao van Chon	District Chief
Tuy Phuoc	Capt Nguyen don Tue	District Chief

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTSNAMETITLE

## BINH THUAN

LtCol Nguyen khac Tuan  
Maj Tran van Cha  
Mr. Nguyen van Tien

Prov. Chief (Acting)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Hai Long  
Hai Ninh  
Ham Thuan  
Hoa Da  
Phan ly Cham  
Thien Giao  
Tuy Phong

Capt Nguyen van Trung  
Capt Ha van Lau  
Capt Le ngoc Lan  
Capt Do quang Man  
Capt Luong Vang  
Capt Vuong van Ba  
Maj Bui quang Huynh

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## BINH DUONG

LtCol Ly tong Ba  
Maj Tran ngoc Thoi  
Mr. Nguyen huu Dau

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Ben Cat  
Chau Thanh  
Lai Thieu  
Phu Hoa  
Tri Tam  
Phu Giao

Capt Nguyen Ngan alias  
Dang  
Capt Truong van Phuc  
Maj Nguyen van Cua  
Maj Cao minh Dien  
Capt Phan manh Tuan  
Capt Mai viet Thong

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## BINH TUY

Maj Tran quang Canh  
Capt Doan xuan Ngoc  
Mr. Huynh chi Cong

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Ham Tan  
Tanh Linh  
Hoai Duc

Capt Le thanh Qui  
Capt Nguyen van Tieng  
Capt Bui xuan Quang

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## CHAU DOC

Maj Nguyen hoang Minh  
Capt Nguyen dang Phuong  
Mr. Le van Huan  
Maj Chau Nghet

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian  
Affairs)

An Phu  
Chau Phu  
Tan Chau  
Tinh Bien  
Tri Ton

Capt Bach Van  
Capt Pham van Khoa  
Capt Le van My  
Capt Tran trong Canh  
Maj Chau Nghet

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

<u>PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
CHUONG THIEN	Maj Le minh Dao	Prov. Chief
	Vacant	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Nguyen Vinh	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
	Capt Kim Em	Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
Duc Long	Capt Vo hong Ty	District Chief
Kien Hung	Capt Nguyen hung Phep	District Chief
Kien Long	Lt Nguyen kim Su	District Chief
Kien Thien	Capt Phan thanh Hung	District Chief
Long My	Capt Va truong Hy	District Chief
DARLAC	LtCol Le van Thanh	Prov. Chief
	Capt Nguyen son Ha	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Dinh van Thang	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
	Mr. Y Dhuat Nie Kdam	Dep. Prov. Chief (Highlanders Affairs)
Banmethuot	Capt Vo van Da	District Chief
Buon Ho	Capt Le van Hoi alias Bhot-Ya	District Chief
Lac Thien	Capt Tran van Muon	District Chief
Phuoc An	Capt Hoang van Loc (Y Klock)	District Chief
DINH TUONG	LtCol Tran van Phuc	Prov. Chief
	Maj Tran cao Khieu	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Le van Hoi	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Ben Tranh	Lt Vo van Hai	District Chief
Chau Thanh	Capt Ly thoi Mieng	District Chief
Cho Gao	Capt Luu van De	District Chief
Giao Duc	Capt Nguyen van Tha	District Chief
Cai Lay	Capt Phan van Cao	District Chief
Long Dinh	Lt Ngo van Pho	District Chief
Cai Be	Capt Ho van Tho	District Chief
GIA DINH	Maj Bui the Cau	Prov. Chief
	Maj Tran van Nguyen	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Nguyen thon Do	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Binh Chanh	Capt Nghyen nghiem Ton	District Chief
Go Vap	Capt Nguyen van Binh	District Chief
Hoc Mon	Capt Nguyen van Hoa	District Chief
Nha Be	Maj Lam huu Phuong	District Chief
Thu Duc	Capt Pham van Sat	District Chief
Tan Binh	Capt Phan gia Quynh	District Chief
Quang Xuyen	Capt Le cong Chinh	District Chief
Can Gio	Lt Huynh van Tam	District Chief

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTSNAMETITLE

## GO CONG

LtCol Tran thanh Xuan  
Capt Bui sanh Chau  
Capt Chau van Bay

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Hoa Lac  
Hoa Dong  
Hoa Binh  
Hoa Tan

Capt Huynh van Loc  
Capt Nguyen van Tien  
Capt Pham van Nang  
Capt Dang van Dat

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## HAU NGHIA

Maj Ma sanh Nhon  
Maj Vu Son  
Mr. Nguyen long Vinh

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Cu Chi  
Duc Hoa  
Duc Hue  
Trang Bang

Maj Nguyen xuan Sanh  
Lt Ta trung Quan  
Capt Nguyen van Tuan  
Lt Dang duc Chau

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## KHANH HOA

Maj Le Khanh  
Maj Nguyen cong Ninh  
Mr. Nguyen linh Kinh

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Cam Lam  
Dien Khanh  
Khanh Duong  
Ninh Hoa  
Van Ninh  
Vinh Xuong

Capt Nguyen xuan Phung  
Capt Do huu Nhon  
Capt Trinh thanh Binh  
Capt Nguyen van Doi  
Capt Nguyen Do  
Capt Phan tan Hy

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## KIEN GIANG

LtCol Tran chi Tham  
Capt Nguyen van Nguu  
Mr. Nguyen van Manh  
Capt Thach But

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian  
Affairs)

Ha Tien  
Kien An  
Kien Binh  
Kien Luong  
Kien Tan  
Kien Thanh  
Phu Quoc

Maj Dang van Hoa  
Capt Truong Cuoc  
Capt Danh Then  
Maj Huynh van Nien  
Maj Phan van Chinh  
Capt Danh Do  
Maj Nguyen van Hoa

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief



<u>PROVINCE AND DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
KIEN HOA	LtCol Huynh van Du	Prov. Chief
	Maj Thai cong Lac	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Maj Nguyen duy Phuoc	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Ba Tri	Capt Le van Thanh	District Chief
Dinh Dai	Capt Bui tan Bui	District Chief
Don Nhon	Capt Nguyen huynh Hiep	District Chief
Giong Trom	Capt Le chi Thien	District Chief
Ham Long	Capt Le van Hoa	District Chief
Huong My	Capt Pham Xuan	District Chief
Mo Cay	Capt Nguyen van Dieu	District Chief
Thanh Phu	Capt Tran van Hien	District Chief
Truc Giang	Capt Nguyen tan Luc	District Chief
KIEN PHONG	Maj. Nguyen van Thun	Prov. Chief
	Maj Nguyen cao Thang	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Pham van Thanh	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
	Maj Nguyen minh Phu	Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian Affairs)
Cao Lanh	Capt Pham doan Thanh	District Chief
Hong Ngu	Maj Do van Thong alias Bong	District Chief
Kien Van	Capt Bach hong Ung	District Chief
My An	Capt Nguyen van Trinh	District Chief
Thanh Binh	Capt Huynh quang Minh	District Chief
KIEN TUONG	LtCol Ly trong My	Prov. Chief
	Maj Nguyen van Tri	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Le duy Lai	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Chau Thanh	Capt Nguyen van Man	District Chief
Kien Binh	Capt Khuu Chanh	District Chief
Tuyen Binh	Lt Le anh Nguyet	District Chief
Tuyen Nhon	Capt Tran minh Chat	District Chief

PROVINCE AND DISTRICTSNAMETITLE

KONTUM	Maj. Nguyen hop Doan Maj. Hoang khac Minh Mr. Bui xuan Thich Mr. Pierre Yuk	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin) Dep. Prov. Chief (Highlanders Affairs)
Chuong Nghia Daksut Dakto Kontum	Capt. Tran gia Hai Maj. Ma viet Bang Capt. Hoang Ba Tat Capt. Lo van Bao	District Chief District Chief District Chief District Chief
LAM DONG	Maj. Tran van Thanh Capt. Le trung Hung Mr. Ho di Sat Mr. K'Breo Tambou	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin) Dep. Prov. Chief (Highlanders Affairs)
Bao Loc Di Linh	Capt. Dan ba Loc Lt. Le quang Chieu	District Chief District Chief
LONG AN	Lt. Col. Nguyen van Nguu Maj. Nguyen van Kinh Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Yen	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin.- Acting)
Ben Luc Binh Phuoc Can Duoc Tan Tru Can Giuoc Thu Thua Rach Kien	Capt. Do Thien Mo Capt. Truong van Nhut Maj. Tran Trong Nghia Capt. Truong Ngoc Thanh Capt. Bui van Ba Capt. Pham Long An Maj. Pham van Dong	District Chief District Chief District Chief District Chief District Chief District Chief District Chief
LONG KHANH	Lt. Col. Bui Kim Kha Maj. Bui duc Diem Mr. Vu van Khuong	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Dinh Quan Xuan Loc Kiem Tan	Maj. Dao van Luong Capt. Vo van Sang Maj. Tran Quang Truong	District Chief District Chief District Chief

<u>PROVINCE AND DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
NINH THUAN	Maj. Kha vang Huy Maj. Hoang cong Duan Mr. Nguyen Trung Thoi	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
An Phuoc	Capt. Dang quang Nhung	District Chief
Buu Son	Capt. Nguyen Ty	District Chief
Du Long	Lt. Trinh Ba Long	District Chief
Thanh Hai	Capt. Ton that Hoang	District Chief
PHONG DINH	Lt. Col. Pham ba Hoa Capt. Nguyen thanh Nhan Mr. Nguyen van Khanh Maj. Tang Ba Xuan	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin) Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambod. Affairs)
Chau Thanh	Capt. Dang Huu Binh	District Chief
Phong Phu	Capt. Nguyen van Huy	District Chief
Phung Hiep	Maj. Nguyen Ba Tri	District Chief
Thuan Nhon	Capt. Nguyen Ngoc Luu	District Chief
Thuan Trung	Capt. Ngo Cam	District Chief
Phong Dien	Capt. Vo van Dam	District Chief
PHU BON	Lt. Col. Ngo han Dong Maj. Truong van Tang Mr. Ho van Diep Mr. Nay Moul	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin) Dep. Prov. Chief (Highland Affairs)
Phu Thien	Lt. Nguyen An	District Chief
Phu Tuc	Capt. Y Dai	District Chief
Thuan Man	Lt. Phan Thanh Minh	District Chief
PHU YEN	Lt. Col. Nguyen van Ba Maj. Phan dinh Hung Mr. Nguyen tien Hoang	Prov. Chief Dep. Prov. Chief (Security) Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin) (Acting)
Dong Xuan	Capt. Nguyen van Nam	District Chief
Hieu Xuong	Maj. Le van Trong	District Chief
Son Hoa	Capt. Tang Duat	District Chief
Song Cau	Capt. Vo van Thuong	District Chief
Tuy An	Capt. Nguyen van Be	District Chief
Tuy Hoa	Capt. Nguyen Thai Lam	District Chief

### PROVINCE AND DISTRICTS

## NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**TITLE**

PHUOC LONG

Lt. Col. Nguyen duong Huy  
Maj. Pham van Nhan  
Mr. Deo van Ngay

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Bo Duc  
Don Luan  
Duc Phong  
Phuoc Binh

Maj. Luu Yem  
Maj. Huynh kim Con  
Maj. Tran ngoc Hue  
Lt. Tran quang Minh

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

PHUOC TUY

Maj. Nguyen Ba Truoc  
Capt. Le cong Dung  
Mr. Pham van Kha

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Long Le (Chau Thanh)  
Dat Do  
Duc Thanh  
Long Dien  
Xuyen Moc

Capt. Vo Sanh Kim  
Lt. Dao van Quynh  
Capt. Nguyen van Be  
Capt. Tran Thanh Long  
Capt. Le van Duc

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

PLEIKU

Lt. Col. Nay Lo  
Maj. Le Thon  
Mr. Nguyen ngoc Thang  
Mr. Rcom Damju

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Highland,  
Affairs)

Le Trung  
Phu Nhon  
Thanh An

Capt. Pham ngoc Ky  
Asp. Do khac Hoan  
Lt. Huynh van Tam

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

QUANG DUC

Lt. Col. Nguyen huu Man  
Mr. Y Yoi Kpor

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Highland,  
Affairs)

Capt. Phan van Ton  
Mr. Nguyen ngoc Vy

Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Duc Lap  
Khiem Duc  
Kien Duc

Lt. Nguyen ba Tuoc  
Capt. Nguyen quang Ba  
Lt. Hoang So

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

QUANG NAM

Lt. Col. Le Tri Tin  
Maj. Bui khac Cao  
Mr. Nguyen Tao

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Dai Loc  
Dien Ban  
Duc-Duc  
Duy Xuyen  
Hieu Duc  
Hieu Nhon  
Hoa Vang  
Que Son  
Thuong Duc

Capt. Tran quoc Dong  
Capt. Hoang Trung  
Capt. Dang van Triem  
Capt. Nguyen thanh Thao  
Capt. Nguyen van Thuan  
Capt. Vo van Sang  
Maj. Mai Xuan Hau  
Lt. Nguyen cong Chinh  
Capt. Nguyen dinh Kham

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PROVINCE AND DISTRICTSNAMETITLE

## QUANG NGAI

Lt. Col. Ton that Khien  
Maj. Nguyen dinh Hoai  
Mr. Cao minh Khiem

Province Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Ba To  
Binh Son  
Duc Pho  
Minh Long  
Mo Duc  
Nghia Hanh  
Son Ha  
Son Tinh  
Tra Bong  
Tu Nghia

Capt. Nguyen Kien  
Lt. Le Thanh Quang  
Capt. Ho van Luyen  
Lt. Huynh quang Minh  
Lt. Doan Hieu  
Capt. Do duc Sung  
Lt. Duong van Giang  
Capt. Nguyen ngoc Giau  
Capt. Nguyen huu Tuong  
Capt. Doan Mai

District Chief  
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District Chief

## QUANG TIN

Maj. Hoang Dinh Tho  
Maj. Le Tich Thieu  
Mr. Ton that Tung

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Hau Duc  
Ly Tin  
Tam Ky  
Thang Binh  
Tien Phuoc  
Hiep Duc

Lt. Bui van Gioang  
Lt. Nguyen Duoc  
Capt. Pham dinh Loc  
Capt. Nguyen minh Dang  
Lt. Nguyen van Do  
Capt. Chu Nguyen

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## QUANG TRI

Lt. Col. Nguyen Am  
Maj. Ngo thanh Nhan  
Mr. Nguyen van Diep

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Cam Lo  
Gio Linh  
Hai Lang  
Huong Hoa  
Mai Linh  
Trieu Phong

Capt. Phan Dinh Cao  
Lt. Nguyen van Khanh  
Capt. Nguyen van Diem  
Lt. Tinh A Nhi  
Capt. Ton that Phong  
Capt. Nguyen Duc Nhim

District Chief  
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District Chief

## SADEC

Maj. Le tho Trung  
Mr. Do huu Sam  
Maj. Tran van Phan

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)

Duc Thanh  
Duc Ton  
Lap Vo  
Sadec

Capt. Duong thanh Nghe  
Capt. Nguyen van Than  
Capt. Tran phat Minh  
Capt. Duong huu Nghia

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

PROVINCE AND DISTRICTSNAMETITLE

## TAY NINH

Lt. Col. Ho duc Trung  
Capt. Le van Thien  
Mr. Nguyen van Thiep

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Hieu Thien  
Khiem Hanh  
Phu Khuong  
Phuoc Ninh

Capt. Ngo thien Phuoc  
Capt. Nguyen van Mach  
Lt. Nguyen van Moi  
Capt. Ho van Khai

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## THUA THIEN

LtCol Phan van Khoa  
Maj Nguyen khoa Bao  
Mr. Bao Loc

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)

Huong Dien  
Huong Thuy  
Huong Tra  
Nam Hoa  
Phong Dien  
Phu Loc  
Phu Vang  
Quang Dien  
Vinh Loc  
Phu Thu

Lt Ton that Bien  
Capt Nguyen van Tang  
Maj Nguyen huu De  
Capt Tran anh Nho  
Capt Bui van Thap  
Maj Nguyen thanh Hanh  
Lt Nguyen ngoc Hong  
Capt Tran tien Dao  
Capt Vo Tin  
Capt Nguyen dang Thuc

District Chief  
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District Chief

## TUYEN DUC

LtCol Nguyen ngoc Bich  
Maj Dao mong Xuan  
Mr. Nguyen huu Ke  
Mr. Yau Sahao

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Highlanders  
Affairs)

Don Duong  
Duc Trong  
Lac Duong

Capt. Le tan Sau  
Capt Le van Dinh  
Capt Doan van Bai

District Chief  
District Chief  
District Chief

## VINH BINH

LtCol Tran binh Quy  
Maj Kien Chang  
Mr. Le van Them  
Capt Thach Pich

Prov. Chief  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)  
Dep. Prov. Chief (Cambodian  
Affairs)

Cang Long  
Cau Ke  
Cau Ngang  
Chau Thanh  
Long Toan  
Tiep Can  
Tra Cu

Capt Pham van Khe  
Capt Lam Hen  
Capt Nguyen van Tan  
Capt Duong van Gioi  
Lt Ngo an Lanh  
Capt Lam van Bien  
Capt Thach Huyen

District Chief  
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District Chief  
District Chief

<u>PROVINCE AND DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
VINH LONG	Maj Huynh ngoc Diep	Prov. Chief
	Maj Bui van Hai	Dep. Prov. Chief (Security)
	Mr. Nguyen van Dang	Dep. Prov. Chief (Admin)
Binh Minh	Lt Le quang Truong	District Chief
Chau Thanh	Capt Nguyen huu Khue	District Chief
Cho Lach	Capt Nghe minh Man	District Chief
Minh Duc	Lt Tran dinh Hoe	District Chief
Tam Binh	Capt Nguyen huu Nghi	District Chief
Tra On	Capt Nguyen van Nam	District Chief
Vung Liem	Capt Nghi thanh Chanh	District Chief

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF CON SON:

Maj Nguyen van Ve	Special Delegate
Capt Nguyen phuc Tran	Assistant for Security

<u>AUTONOMOUS CITY</u>	<u>INCUMBENT</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
Saigon	Col Van van Cua	Prefect
	Mr. Doan van Bich	Secretary General
	Prof. Van van Day	Asst. for Planning
	Maj Nguyen van Truong	Asst. for Inspection
	Mr. Nguyen cong Thanh	Asst. for External Affairs
	Vacant	Deputy for Security
	Mr. Le cong Truyen	Deputy for Administration
	Mr. Le minh Tung	District Chief, District I
	Mr. Trinh ba Hue	District Chief, District II
	Mr. Nguyen huu Cong	District Chief, District III
	Mr. Cao minh Chung	District Chief, District IV
	Vacant	District Chief, District V
	Mr. Mai nhu Manh	District Chief, District VI
	Mr. Tran tan Duc	District Chief, District VII
	Lt Le minh Duc	District Chief, District VIII
	Mr. Vo tan Tho	District Chief, District IX
Dalat	Dr. Ho van Di Hinh	Mayor
	Maj Le van Hoi	Deputy for Security
	Mr. Tham huy Khoi	Deputy for Administration

AUTONOMOUS CITYINCUMBENTTITLE

Hue	LtCol Phan van Khoa	Mayor (cumulating the function of Province Chief of Thua Thien).
	Mr. Tranddinh Thuong	Deputy for Administration
	Maj Tran huu Bao	Deputy for Security
	Mr. Ton that Thong	District Chief, District I
	Mr. Vo quang Tue	District Chief, District II
	Mr. Tran ngoc Huynh	District Chief, District III
Danang	LtCol Le chi Cuong	Mayor
	Mr. Nguyen xuan Hieu	Deputy for Administration
	Maj Le dinh Luu	Deputy for Security
	Capt Dam the Cong	District Chief, District I
	Capt Nguyen Phong	District Chief, District II
	Capt Nguyen van Nang,	District Chief, District III
Vung Tau	Maj Nguyen van Tinh	Mayor
	Maj Doan van Lieu	Deputy for Security
	Mr. Pham xuan Nghia	Deputy for Administration
Cam Ranh	LtCol Nguyen dinh Bang	Mayor
	Vacant	Deputy for Administration
	Maj Vu van My	Deputy for Security